HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,163—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Apl.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 23th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 29th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL-REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th April, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2685	Winiker	7th May 1904.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES OR V. P. P.

	Rs.	a.
LIFE in A GARRISON TOWN. By Lieut. Bilse	4	8
GREAT GOLFERS, their Methods at a Glance. By George W. Beldam, Illustrated	10	8
THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., with Portraits and Maps, 2 Vols.	26	4
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS of SIBERIA. By Major H.G.C. Swayne, 60 Illustrations	10	15
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By W. Gerrace, with Illustrations and Map	7	8
THE BACK BLOCKS of China. A Narrative of Experiences among the Chinese. By R. Logan Jack, Illustrated.	9	3

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23th April, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have TICKETS of ADMISSION to VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of H. E. the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CURZON of KEDLESTON, P. C., M. A., F. R. G. S., G. M. S. I., F. R. S., G. M. I. E, Viceroy and Governor General of India, at 9 o'clock (Local time), on the 30th April, 1904, are requested to enter the Station through the Main Door leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices under the Porch opposite the Municipal Offices.

Admission to the Station after 8-45 (Local time) will not be permitted.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th April, 1904.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1903, will be paid to Registered Shareholders of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1904, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th April, 1904.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company, will be paid for the last half year ending 31st December, 1903, at Rs. 12 per Share at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 13th day of May, 1904, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register the 21st day of April, 1904, on production of Share Certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Lt.

Bombay, 23th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that from 29th instant, the WATER SUPPLY to the Properties at MALABAR and KHUMBALLA HILL DISTRICTS, will be given from 9-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. with an additional supply from 5 to 6 in the Morning and 5 to 6 in the Evening to Ridge Road and from 6 to 7 in the Morning and 4 to 5 in the Evening to Khumballa Hill.

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer,

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th April, 1904.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY, Ltd.,
OF, 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT: Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER-SEASON'S STOCK, GOODS!
and REMNANTS will take place at the Depot
ON
TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904,
AND
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1904,
Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the First Day of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS ONLY, and on the Second Day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE (as prescribed by Sir R. Martin). In the milder forms of Fever, Feverish Cold, Cold in the Head, and Influenza affords immediate relief. Per bot. Rs. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.— First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

TO LET, from 1st May, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in occupation of Mr. S. REBSCH. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co, Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competant Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.—C. JOST & Co., Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants-Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street. Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1904, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of table, chairs, setteis, cupboard, crates, casks, clocks, time pieces, watches, lamps, matting, zinc lining, zinc scrap, rubber scrap, Steel files, packing cases, leather scrap, dating machines, school books, type writers, machine, cloth cuttings, paper scrap, docters instruments, Tar stockholm, floor cloth, filters and sundry other stores, &c, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Ripon Road, Byculla, behind Messrs Kemp and Co, the valuable and handsome French-polished black, wood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glass ware, sweet tone cottage piano by Rose & Co. bicycle, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c, the property of Surgeon Captain S RIBEIRO, I. S. M. D.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd May, at 3 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the property of a military officer consisting of a grand father's chair by Lazarus of Calcutta, carved screens made up-country, hand painted in oil canvas screens, large Cawnpore Dhary made to order, English made washing stands, carved medicine cupboard and ladys chair, Indian art brassware, marble idols ebonywood elephants, Saranpore carved folding teapoy, revolving wine stand, native swords and shields, door curtains handsomely carved ebonywood table and stands, a case of plated fruit knives and forks, carved koran stand, travelling writing desk glassware crockery pink tea and coffee cups and saucers, linen punkha fringes, wall and stable ornaments, &c

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as glassware, crockeryware, dining room, camp, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, easy and light chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawer, bedsteads, hat and book stands, lamps, ginriksha.

1 lot still hock in bottles and pints.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred light victoria
1 glass fronted double seated brougham
1 strong built office shigram
2 Jaffrabad bulls, strong and healthy, suitable for any work and breeding purposes.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—
1 Beeston-Humber cross frame gent's bicycle, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Ripon Club, the valuable and neat French-polished household furniture, glassware and crockery, standing and table lamps, Indian carpets, table ornaments, etc. the property, of F. W. GOODE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co. real Chubb's iron safe on stand, large English stove, English ice box, revolving top office table, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bedsteads, English double almirah, camera, 4 and 5-light gas lamps, table and hanging lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, pigeons, &c., the property of T. J WARD, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p m, the effects of the late Mr J F Burn consisting of writing table, dressing glass case of plated spoons and forks, wearing apparel, Volunteer's uniform, Gladstone bag, trunk, holdall, a collection of old stamps, books, Ridge Whitworth Bicycle, &c.

The collection of old stamps may be inspected by the intending purchasers at the office of the Amdinistrator General any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dorab House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admirality House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockery ware by Treacher, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyras, large size cabinets marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned upright cottage piano by Marks and Co, Lt. Musical boxes, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one Premier gent's bicycle, etc, etc, the property of WALTER PROCTER, Esq, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of FRANK W CHANTER, Esquire.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong chestnut country-bred mare, 8 years sound and fast, goes well in saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay whaler, 15 hands, strong and sound, goes well in harness, owner going home.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1904.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

NOTICE.

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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	″ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ″	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS........	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).................Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years— 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 ″ ″
6 Months 4½ ″ ″

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	″ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	″ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
″ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
″ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
″ D. KING.
″ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ″ ″ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
″ 1 Year	4½ ″
″ 6 Months	4 ″
″ 3 ″	3½ ″

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentur Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. It is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM LANCH, in good working order, built for the "Megna" River work, with extra full free board.

Length......................80 feet
Breadth....................12 feet 6 inch
Depth.........................8 feet

Compound surface-condensing Engines.

H. P. Cylinder..............12 inch
L. P. Cylinder..............24 inch
Stroke........................12 inch

Marine Type Boiler, 100 lbs. pressure, new in 1896.

A roomy Cabin with W. C. and usual fittings and accommodation for a European.

The above Launch is a good Sea Boat and tows well.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	″ 25	Half-yearly	″ 30
Quarterly	″ 13	Quarterly	″ 15
Monthly	″ 5	Monthly	″ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 58
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Monthly	″ 6	Monthly	″ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... ″ 2-8
Third do. .... ″ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 3 per line
Second do .... ″ 2
Third do .... ″ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	″ 6	Half-yearly	″ 7-8
Quarterly	″ 3	Quarterly	″ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ″ 6
Quarterly .... ″ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 27.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 11-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-8	= + 3-8
2 months hence	25 5-16	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	55 1-8	= + 7-8
EXCHANGE—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= − 1
Berlin "	20·44	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87	= − 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 17·00 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 14·80 do Bombay
Rs. 3·60 do Madras

Rs. 35·40 At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 24 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 3·70 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9·20 do Bombay
Rs. 1·70 do Madras

Rs. 14·60 At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 24 per cent. Average rate 16·06.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 63,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,50,000 } 1s 4d 1-16
" " Madras Rs. 01'000 }

SUGAR— German granulated 1st marks 10 11-16. M.-A. Firm.

TALLOW— Finest Australian Beef 26-9. Finest Australian Mutton 27-9. Quiet and little doing.

RAPESEED— Yellow Guzerat 32 1-4. A.-M. Done } Quiet. Brown 29 A.-M. Done }

LINSEED— Linseed Bold. 30 3-8. M.-J. Done easier.

COFFEE— Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVAL— Steamer Aloppo and Aberlour.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. **Surats** quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. **Spot** 7·76+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-4+1-16 **Sold** on speculation and for Export 500. **Imports** 17,000 **Arrivals** closed steady.

April-May 7·51 + 4	May-June. 7·47 + 3	June-July 7·44 + 3
July-Aug. 7·40 + 3	Aug.-Sept. 7·15 + 3	Sept.-Oct. 6·46 + 2
Oct.-Nov. 6·18 + 2	Nov.-Dec. 6·10	Dec.-Jan. 6·09 + 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—

Spot	13·85 + 10
Futures, month of July	13·82 + 15
Do. do. December	11·32 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	14· + 1-8
Futures, month of July	14·29 + 18
Do. do. Oct.	11·23 + 10
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 27th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	8,781 bales.
Wheat	34,261 cwts.
Linseed	27,295 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	20,590 "
Gingellyseed	3,780 "
Poppyseed	13,150 "
Groundnuts	216 "
Castorseed	2,498 "
Rice	33,496 "
Myrabollams	6,518 "
Cottonseed	2,407 "
Mowraseed	nil "
Gram	1,186 "
Joowar	3,491 "
Maize	44

BOMBAY, APRIL 28.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		129
Shanghai	30	do	do	179
Japan	30	do	do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-2
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 91-1
2nd do 31st "	" 97-14to 13

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone declining			
Ready	4	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone declining			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	5	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	1	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 28-4
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27-12
Hard Red	Rs. 23-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated bales	8,000
Imports bales	9,000

Apl-May 7·54 +3	May-June. 7·50 +3	June-July. 7·47 +3
July-Aug. 7·13 +3	Aug-Sept 7·18 +3	Sept-Oct 6·49 +3
Oct.-Nov. 6·21 +3	Nov.-Dec. 6·14 +4	Dec.-Jan. 6·12 +3

COTTON.—There is a slight decline in forward contracts but spot prices are unchanged. Business reported continues on very moderate lines.

The following are the official quotations of the Pombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	248	234	227	April 30.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Comrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	254	248	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	247	239		"
Jalgaum do.	248	240		"
Khandwa do.	257	...		"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	258	251		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	256	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	268	261	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	320	310	...	
Surat (M.G.) ...	325	315	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	276	266	...	"
Do. H.G.) ...	272	262	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	257	245	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	282	May 25
Western	...	...	263	"
Dhollera M-G. ...	278	268		April 30
Do H G ...	275	265		do

COINAGE OF B. I. G. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th April 1904 to 22nd April, In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	14
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	3
Native States coin	...
Total	17
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	22
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	22
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	5
Government Bullion	24
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	3
Total	32

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion **Milk** and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance **Howard** writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and **softens** the Skin." Also Testimonials from **Countess** Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, **Lady** Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately **perfumed.** Warning—When buying the 'Albion **Milk** and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure **head** of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by **all Chemists,** Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GORDON—April 22, at Loralai, the wife of Lieut-Colonel L A Gordon, 32nd Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVYS—ROBERTS—April 22, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta by the Rev Archdeacon Kitchen, Colonel G E Davys N B M R to Ethel Roberts.

KUNNING—AUGUSTINE—April 4, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Rev R J Kennedy, M A, Arthur Blandford Kunning (Military Dept, Government of India), son of the late Assistant-Surgeon George Kunning, I S M D to Mabel Constance Louisa, eldest daughter of A C Augustine, of Gorakhpur.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m., High water 10-58m., 10-58a. Low water, 4-23m. 4-51a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington, Victoria Terminus, 8 a. m.
Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 8-30 p. m. on Saturday for a run round the city via Villard and back.

MATHARPACADY CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—The Matharpacady Conference has established a Library in Association with the Rosary Church, with the object of creating a taste for Catholic reading.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

TWO YEARS FOR A PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate sentenced Govind Krishna, an old offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a purse containing three annas from the pocket of one Appa Succaram, while he was viewing some animals in the Victoria Gardens on Monday evening last.

A MILL FIRE.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Gold Mohor Mill at Dadar, but was extinguished within twenty minutes by the fire appliances of the mill and the Chinchpoogly fire engine. A quantity of loose cotton was burnt. The fire is believed to have been caused by friction owing to some hard substance having got into the machinery. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater committed to the High Court the case in which Superintendent Stanford charged Abdul Haji Hussen with the murder of Jiwaji Noora, a Borah, on the Taboot day. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused reserved his defence until his trial at the High Court.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. Burrard and officers; the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	Of Stephen Adams, Popular Songs	Henley
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti
Valse (Grand)	Brillante Op. 18	Chopin

A CHEAP BARGAIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Damoder Vithoba, a Hindu, with cheating one Anna Babaji, a muccadum employed at Carnac Bunder, in respect of Rs. 25 in cash. The evidence showed that the complainant resided at Chinch Bunder. On Monday last the accused went to the complainant and offered to sell him some gold ornaments. The complainant agreed to buy them and went with him to Queen's Road. Here the accused produced a ring which he said was made of gold and would sell it for Rs. 50. After some haggling the accused sold the ring to the complainant for Rs. 25 and said he would bring more ornaments for sale the next day. The complainant on his way home showed the ring to a friend and spoke to him of the very good bargain he had made. The latter examined the ring and found it to be made of brass. The complainant arrested the accused and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.

THE VERDICT.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest regarding the death of Aminkhan Muddarkhan, a syce, aged twenty, who was killed by the collapse of a horse stable in Tank Street, on Tuesday morning.

Gunnoo Raghoo, a syce in the employ of a hack victoria owner, said the stable was a large one being capable of accommodating twenty horses. It was a ground floor structure. Horses for hack as well as private carriages were stabled in it. The roof of the stable had been repaired in several places, old rafters and tiles being removed and new ones substituted. The old unrepaired part had remained standing. What had collapsed was the portion of the newly repaired part. The portion of the roof which had collapsed had a heap of tiles loaded on it. The tile-turners had taken the old tiles them off a portion of the old roof and had placed on the repaired portion with the intention of using them again on the old roof which they had partly done. There were about three cart-loads of hay stacked in the loft where the deceased slept. In this part of the loft the repairs had been completed about a week previously. About 11 o'clock on Monday night the witness went to sleep in the stable. About half past 1 o'clock next morning he was aroused by a loud noise and on going up to see what had happened, he found that the part of the roof over which the tiles had been loaded had collapsed and was lying in ruins. The police, fire-brigade and others arrived. They removed the debris and recovered the body of the deceased at 4 o'clock in the morning. Some horses were also taken out from the rubbish. The heap of tiles was about a foot and a half deep and covered half the area of the repaired roof.

Ismailji Yusufali Tajbhoy, owner of the stable said, he was a hemp merchant and lived in Katha Bazaar, Mandavie. The work of repairing the roof except tile-turning was completed about five months ago. The repairs consisted of putting on new rafters and ribs on a portion of the roof. It was a part of the repaired portion that had collapsed. The lofts were not touched nor were the diagonal beams supporting them from the side walls. The new rafters and ribs were bigger and stronger than the old ones and yet they collapsed. He had done the work on his own initiative. He employed two carpenters to do the whole work. He knew them, they were experienced men. About six days ago he gave orders to a master tile-turner to turn all the tiles on the new and old roof for the monsoon. The tile turning of the collapsed portion had been completed. The building was not insured. He calculated the loss at Rs. 300 in addition to loss of rent. As far as he knew the work of turning the tiles was done in the usual way. He inspected the work every day. He had seen a heap of tiles placed on the repaired portion of the roof that collapsed. It did not seem to him likely that the heap of the tiles was too heavy for the roof. He saw the heap on Monday evening last. There were diagonal beams supporting the loft from the side walls. His father bought the stable nine years ago. It was then an old structure. In consequence of information received he went to the stable on Tuesday morning and found people removing debris. There were two lofts in the stable, both of which were completely filled with hay on Friday last. A man could stand between the floor of the lofts and the roof above it. No parts of the walls of the stable had collapsed. The lofts had completely collapsed. That part of the loft furthest from the stable walls, was supported by upright wooden pillars, which extended from the floor up to the roof, and were fixed to the beams in the roof, so that if the loft collapsed, it might bring down the roof with it. The lofts were also supported by diagonal beams from the edge of the lofts into the stable walls. The lofts were made for storing grass. He thought they could bear a greater weight than the grass which was stored in them. The deceased slept in the loft of his own accord.

After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to suffocation caused by his being buried beneath the debris of a stable which fell through accident.

THE MOHORRUM DISTURBANCES.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

MR. H. G. GELL, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has in accordance with a standing order of Government submitted a detailed narrative of the disturbances in the native city during the Mohorrum festival. The report states that the commencement of the feeling between the Borhas and Sunnis is shrouded in mystery and enquiries that have been made have only succeeded in extracting information which make the true origin more obscure and a matter of conjecture. After recounting the incidents from the night of March 23rd until the withdrawal of the troops on April 2nd the Police Commissioner continues :—

Meanwhile it having occurred to me and it having also been suggested that the bringing together of heads of the two communities at variance with each other might have a satisfactory effect, arrangements were made with the assistance of the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla to call together not only the heads but also the leading members from each of the Sunni and Shiah Mohollas at the Head Police Office on Thursday evening, the 31st March, 1904. All the persons invited numbering about 160 attended at the hour mentioned. After I had addressed them a few words and several members of both the communities had spoken, they agreed to shake hands and it was decided that Bangis (criers) of the different mosques should go round informing the people that a reconciliation had taken place and that all differences should be at an end. On the meeting breaking up Sunnis and Bohras proceeded to their respective Mohollas seated together in their conveyances. There is no doubt in my mind but that this meeting had marked effect on the different Mahomedan communities and that the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves next day was due as much to the meeting as to the presence of the Military and the Police.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE.

Owing to the enormous strain put on the Police during the Mohorum and their desire to prevent serious disturbances they directed their attention to the prevention of disorder more than to arresting offenders. No serious crime, such as murder, robbery, etc., in connection with these disturbances remains undetected, but several offenders are at large for committing assaults and have not been identified owing to the majority of the Bohras assaulted on the 26th March not being in a position to point out their assailants, they having been attacked whilst asleep and in the darkness of the night. I need not say that every attempt is being made to bring the guilty to justice, but I am of opinion that it would be a grave error of judgment to prosecute without convincing evidence. As usual in such cases various names have been given unanimously, but it is a dangerous policy to act on such information without positive proof. It is difficult to praise sufficiently the manner in which the Police, both European and Native, worked throughout the period of uneasiness.

The Katal-ki-rat was an especially anxious night for all hands, for from 11 p.m., till 4 a.m., it was practically impossible to say what might not, at any moment, have happened. The principal streets were filled with crowds showing a more or less sullen disposition and evidently on the look-out for something to happen. The greatest patience and tact was necessary on the part of the Police throughout the night and early morning. The following afternoon was a repetition of the night before, but with the difference that in daylight it was easier to keep a watch on and handle the large crowds. From first to last a great strain was put on the Force both mentally and physically and it is a matter for congratulation that men of all ranks came out of the ordeal with flying colours. When all worked so admirably it is difficult to select one before another for special notice, but I feel it incumbent to mention the following officers who by their tact and skillful management were instrumental in keeping order at the localities when the uneasiness was most felt :—Senior Superintendent McDermott, Superintendents Grennan, Nolan, Stanford, Sanderson and Sloane, Inspectors Power and Ebram Imam and Sub-Inspector Hassan.

Superintendent Sloane gave me the greatest help throughout, and it was by his skillful collection of information that I was enabled to obtain a thorough grasp of the situation and to determine the proper course to pursue. His task was a difficult one, but he was more than equal to the occasion and carried it out admirably. Inspector Power was the officer who accompanied the Rangari Moholla procession on the night of 26th and showed courage and tact in forcing it along. Inspector Ebrahim Imam's influence amongst the Sunnis did much to keep them in check Sub-Inspector Hassan was stationed in Doctor Street and performed his duty most successfully.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ASSISTANCE.

I wish especially to bring to the notice of Government the very valuable aid rendered by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtullah, who in the most public-spirited manner and at the expense of time and convenience voluntarily came forward to my assistance. This he did at a time when the presence of a gentleman in his position was much needed, and the influence he was able to bring to bear on the members of the Sunni and Bohra communities tended in a very large measure to induce them to forget their wrongs and come to a peaceable understanding.

The services of the following gentlemen were also of the greatest utility in bringing about an understanding :—Mullaji Nomanbhai Saheb, Mr. Ali Mahomed Abba Juma, and Mr. Suleman Kassam Haji Mitha.

My thanks are also due to the following gentlemen :—

Messrs. Sanders-Slater and Dracup, who came to the scene and remained in the town till the early hours of Tuesday.

Colonel Western, Deputy Adjutant-General, with whom I was in direct communication regarding the holding in readiness of the troops and their ultimate despatch to the scene. Thanks to his courtesy and ready co-operation, all arrangements with the Military were carried out without a hitch.

Colonel Harding, his officers and men, and Captain Grove, Royal Artillery, who so readily and promptly responded to the call made on them. The way their men conducted themselves during the time they remained in the town was a proof of their fine discipline and training.

Colonel Wenden, Lieut.-Colonel Crommelin and Major Cuffe who made known to me, through Colonel Western, their desire to render assistance, if required, and who kept their Corps in readiness on Friday.

Captain Gibbons, R. N., who volunteered the assistance of the crew of His Majesty's "Merlin".

Mr. Rimington, who, through his Traffic Superintendent Mr. Ansell, kept cars in readiness and materially assisted in the prompt arrival on the scene of the Military.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am much indebted to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, who was active throughout and whose advice on all occasions was most valuable.

COMMISSIONER'S MEASURES APPROVED.

Government have recorded the following resolution upon the report :—It is unnecessary to deal with this report at any length. The facts are succinctly narrated and the report calls for no orders for future guidance. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that Mr. Gell's measures for enforcing respect for law and order were firm and tactful. His Excellency desires to express his approval of the action taken in regard to the Rangari Moholla procession and considers that the call for Military aid was fully justified and was not made prematurely. His Excellency notices with satisfaction the ready assistance offered by leading gentlemen of the communities implicated and by officers of the Naval and Military Services and the Tramway Company. The self control and temper displayed by the Police of all grades in circumstances of considerable difficulty and strain are worthy of high commendation.

CHINESE LABOUR.

"Le Memorial Diplomatique" discusses the attitude taken up by Parliament in reference to the employment of Chinese labour in the Transvaal, and as it is of some interest to realise how outsiders view the difference of opinion that reigns in England on the subject, it is worth while quoting the article.

Political rivalries produce at times singular changes in the attitude of parties, and modify in a somewhat astonishing manner the principles they profess and the programme they defend. In this way the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal has given rise to remarkable manifestations, both among the public and in the British Parliament. It is well known that the English Liberal party support the Free Trade theory. It is the natural champion of the principle of free competition, of commercial and industrial liberty. Convinced with Cobden, Bright and Gladstone that the economic aspirations of a country should be in conformity with the laws of nature, the Liberal party has always opposed any artificial regulation having for its end the procuring for commerce and industry other fields of activity than those which the status quo presents. Logically it has combated socialism under all forms and has proved itself an enemy to any measures of a politico-social character proposed by the Conservative party, because these measures were contrary to the free action of natural forces.

With such principles, fortified by long practice, it might have been thought that the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa, would not meet with opposition in the Liberal Camp. Analysed, it is a question of free labour, a necessary and indispensable corollary of free-trade. Nevertheless the Liberal party is vehemently opposed to the introduction of yellow labour into the new Colonies of the British Empire. We see the singular spectacle of a Government won over to the idea of modified protection, becoming the defender of free-labour against a free-trade Opposition.

However abnormal it may appear, this situation is the logical outcome of the attitude adopted by these two parties in regard to South Africa. The Government which has acquired the new colonies, wants to provide the economic agents of which they stand in need : the Opposition which was hostile to the incorporation of the new territories feels that it must be consistent, and refuse to supply the means that are required. It perseveres in its hostile attitude even when Parliament decides in favour of the measure proposed.

One of the principal Liberal arguments is that the mining interest is the only one that will profit by the admission of Chinese workmen. That is an erroneous view of the situation in South Africa.

The gold mines are undoubtedly very rich ; but their value is due, it must not be forgotten more to the regularity of their output of gold than to the bare existence of the precious metal. Certainly the quantity of gold mined is estimated at 60 milliards (of francs.) and it is believed that there is quite as much gold still to come out of them. But it is as well to remember that there are large portions of the mines that have a very small incidence of gold, and these cannot be exploited if labour is dear ; while they would prove very profitable if good and cheap labour could be utilised.

This being granted we find ourselves confronted by the following conditions: three sorts of labour are possible.

White labour, which is good and dear.

Black labour, which is bad and cheap.

Yellow labour, which joins to the cheapness of black labour the good quality of the white.

It is clear, then, if these data be considered accurate—and they are not contested by competent judges—Chinese labour can alone profitably work the mines. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese miner will do exclusively the work of the large mining-companies.

And here we must remember that the gold mines notwithstanding their importance are only the oldest of the factors in the economic prosperity of South Africa. Doubtless the mining-companies will profit by the possibility of having at their disposal workmen on low salaries and whose work, according to the report of the Commission of Inquiry of the United States, is better than that of the Cornwall miners. The mines will recover, will exceed, will double, perhaps treble their out-turn before the war.

Is that all ? Not so. Once this exploitation is re-organised, South Africa will have many other problems to solve. The new Crown colonies are rich not only in their treasures beneath the surface. The soil itself is prodigiously fertile. Sparsely inhabited, it has been barely scratched, and yet it can produce everything. Agriculture promises even finer results than the mining industries do.

But agricultural exploitation supposes operations on a gigantic scale. First, a net-work of canals bringing to the region, to fertilise it, the waters of the great rivers which hitherto flowed idle to the sea. Then factories, railways, in a word, the creation of a whole economic establishment is required.

Where are the workmen to be found to accomplish this task : to cultivate these virgin tracts without being decimated by fever ?

Chinese labour seems to be the only possible element. We have already spoken of its cost. The question of resistance to the climate is as essential. White men cannot be relied upon, for they cannot resist ; the black men are insufficient, both in number, and in the quality of their labour. The yellow workers remain, and they have been proved ; it was they who in the Independent Congo State, built the railway, the source of the wealth of that country ; it was they who in California, drained the marshes, constructed roads, and changed into gardens and orchards tracts until then uncultivated and unhealthy. South Africa cannot find any other labour fitted to transform its soil.

Chinese labour is called upon to fulfil many other tasks. Thanks to the remarkable quality of endurance, inherent in the race, the yellow people bear the rigors of cold countries and the heat of the tropics equally well.

If we cast a glance at the map of the world, we see that two very different regions are destined to be exploited by them. The vast intertropical belt that circles the globe can only be turned to account by them alone. So again in the north of Asia, Manchuria, even Siberia and Turkestan must remain in their present condition or have recourse to the valuable labour of which China is the immense reservoir. Frozen steppe and torrid zone equally demand these workmen to extract from the soil and from the depths of the earth the riches buried there and which no other labour can bring from them. The British Opposition has against it the logic of facts ; it has been beaten, not because it is in a minority, but because it has fought against its own theories and its own principles. From the moment that yellow labour becomes indispensable, the introduction of the Chinese could indeed be resisted ; it could not be prevented. The Liberal party is, moreover, much hampered in its action by the fact that it seemed to be influenced by race prejudice. There is little doubt that prejudices of this nature are still very powerful, and many years will pass before they disappear. But the economic organisation of the world, the necessity for utilising regions hitherto unexplored have imposed the only solution possible. In fine, the economic factor triumphs. That is why South Africa will soon sight the ships that will bring Chinese workmen to her shores.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 28.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H S Strong, on return to duty, to be Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm with effect from the 23rd March, Major H D Merewether as Third Grade Political Agent, Mr C N Seddon, I C S, as Fourth Grade Political Agent.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information Simla, the 22nd April.

With reference to Notification No 2721-E C. dated the 16th Nov 1903. Herr Heinrich Jehlitschka, Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 21st March.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information Simla, the 22nd April.

With reference to Notification No 369-E C, dated the 3rd Feb 1904, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Iginio Badolo as Consul-General for the Italy at Aden has been confirmed by H M Govt.

Capt H E Jacob Assist Political Agent, First Grade, has been allowed by H M Secty of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the leave notified in this Depart Notification No 2051, dated the 23rd March.

Mr Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Third Grade Deputy Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is granted a further extension of furlough for a fortnight in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Depart Notification No 212, dated the 30th March.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dulerai Girdvarlal Mehta, on return to duty, to be Deputy Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh, on the termination of his special appointment as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikode, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mudhebihal, Mr Dadtatraya Anant Idgunji, on relief by Mr Wagh, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, displacing Mr Bhimrao Narsinha Hubilkar.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make following appointments pending further orders :—Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind vice Mr G Jacob, I C S, proceeding on leave, Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, vice Mr Beaman, I C S, Mr H Page, M A (Cantab) I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr Leggatt, I C S.

Mr S F Ellis, Probationary Third Grade Assist superintendent of Police, Karachi, passed on the 16th March an examination in Law and in Sindhi according to the tests prescribed in Rules XVI and XVII of the Rules relating to Police Officers, dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

The undermentioned officers are appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be Magte of the Third Class in the dist noted against their names :—Mr A Montgomerie, I C S, Ahmednagar, Mr B W Kissan, I C S, and Mr J E Husbands, I C S, Ahmedabad.

The Gov in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Subrao Venkappa Kalawar Acting Mahalkari petha Bhatkal in the dist of Kanara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai Probationary Deputy Collector in the dist of Nasik is appointed under Section 12 of the of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Mag of the Third Class in that dist.

Azam Vasudeo Lakshman Lohokare Head Karkun taluka Pandharpur in the district of Sholapur is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Mag of the Second Class in that dist.

Erratum—In Gov Notification No 1267 dated the 9th March 1904 published at pages 311 315 of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 10th idem Part I Capt J read Potts Captain W Fleming.

The Gov in Council is pleased to invest under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act 1 of 1900 Mr Madhavlal Jhaverlal Yajnik Second Class Sub-Judge of Godhra within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court of Godhra as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Mr Manishankar Matchbharam Joshi Acting Mamlatdar taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Mag of the Second Class in that dist.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660 dated the 9th May 1860 extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Surat H E the Govr in Counl is pleased under section 5 of the Act to appoint Mr Kripashanker Bhagvan Vyas City Magistrate Surat and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Mag of Police.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr G D French I C S Assist Judge Satara with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act 1869.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules to appoint Mr Bhikaji Raghunath Meheudale B A LLB to be Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Sub-Judge Nasik displacing Mr Vasudev Ramchandra Pimpio.

Mr Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri Mamlatdar taluka Ranebennur in the dist of Dharwar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Mag of the First Class in that dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 19th March Passed with Credit—1 Mr Duigmal Gurmukhsing Munshi Daftardar's office Karachi 2 Mr Pokardas Fatehchand Clerk Collector's office Sukkur 3 Mr Chainrai Kishindas Clerk Treasury office Larkhana 4 Mr Rijhumal Utamsing Second Munshi taluka office Tatta 5 Mr M D'Souza Clerk Collector's office Sukkur—Passed—6 Mr Wahidbux Gulmahomed Munshi to the Collector of Sukkur 7 Mr Jasharmal Tourmal Clerk Commissioner's office 8 Mr J Brennan Appraiser Customs House Karachi. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar L C E Huzur Deputy Collector Sholapur is allowed privilege leave for thirty days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vyankatesh Damodar Puntambekar B A to act as Huzur Deputy Collector Sholapur during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar L C E or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Vynkatesh Jogiekar B A to act as Huzur Deputy Collector Ahmednagar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande B A or pending further orders.

Mr Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande B A Huzur Deputy Collector Ahmednagar is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty one days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hardasmal Udernomal, B A, to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collr in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr Jagatrai Khubchand or pending further orders.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Collector of Ratnagiri is allowed privilege leave for one month.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 11 (1) of the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A Rowand, Commander, R I M steamer Dalhousie, a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rastomjee Dhoru, C I E retired.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shrinivas Konher Rodda, Principal Dharwar Training College, was in charge of the office of Educational Inspector Southern Div in addition to his own duties from the 15th to the 31st March both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Mr W M Haffkine, C I E, Director-inChief, Plague Research Laboratory, is granted three months' privilege leave, combined with twenty-one months' furlough, from the 30th April 1904.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Panjumal Mulchand Lalvani, Sub-Eng 1st Grade and Hony Assist Eng is appointed to hold charge of the Eng Central Hyderabad Canals Dist during the absence of Mr V T Agashe L C E Exve Eng 3rd Grade on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao B S, L C E Exve Eng 2nd Grade is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave combined with furlough for a period of six months with effect from the 15th May 1904 or the subsequent date on which he is relieved the period of privilege leave thereof being limited to what is admissible on the date of relief.

Mr C Gulland Assist Eng 2nd Grade is appointed to act as Exve Eng Ghar Canals during Mr Karpur's absence or until further orders.

It is hereby notified that Mr W P Johnson Superior Revenue Establishment Locomotive Depart Class II Grade I, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent B B and C I Railway has been granted by the Acting Agents B B and C I Railway Company privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for fifteen months with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	26	22	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	9	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	22	21	37
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	8	16
Total	79	73	153
Total plague deaths to date	275,131	226,464	
Same date last year	144	127	233

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine ; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,973 tons, Captain G J Perks, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clam 2311 tons Captain J Evans arrived in harbour yesterday from Balek Papan 5th April with a cargo of 3259 tons liquid fuel and 60 cases benzoin.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1463 tons, Captain J Maclean, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo and Miss Lefrenais, Mr W A Fowler, and ten deck passengers.

THE steamer Tubaristan 2173 tons Captain W Paramon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull 9th March with a general cargo and the following passengers ; Mrs Mansfield Misses T and C Childers, Mr Reynard Mr Gilzday Mr and Mrs Cooper and Baby and five deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia 2292 tons Captain A Tait arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 26th March with a general cargo and one deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced strong weather in the Atlantic moderate to fine in the Mediterranean and Red Sea, fresh easterly wind in the Gulf of Aden light southerly wind 52 to 6 degree last light to fresh N W Wind from 60 degree east to Bombay.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Royal Indian Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr G Gardner	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat No. 100	......	...
Do No 102	......	...
Do No 103	......	...

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	2004	Beer	Amsterdam	7-5	F Muir & Co
B	Iran	4166	Jacob	Dunkirk	5-5	K N & Co
C	Hadden Hall	2766	Abram	L'pool	5-5	K Nixon & Co
D	Colenso	2532	Shackell	Hull	10-5	F Muir
F	Clan Macleod	3043	Ccure	M Goa	3-4	F Muir & Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jeddah	29-4	B & P S N Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	7-5	A Strande
K	Halizones	3295	Vermeulan	L'pool	4-5	J Mackintosh Co
L	Puri	187	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Patiala	1069	Sharp	Zanzibar	3-5	M M & Co
N	Gairloch	2414	Craig	Antwerp	5-5	W & A G & Co
O	Derwen	2384	James	London	7-5	W & A G & Co
P	Lansdale	2043	Lee	Hamburg	4-5	M M & Co
Q	T R Thompson	3361	Garrick	Sharpness	30-4	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

	Satunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	30-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Moravia	2268	Winteralter	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
2	Australia	2922	Tait	L'pool	7-5	W & A G & Co
3	Ballaarat	2860	Longden	China	18-5	P & O Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	4-5	P & O Co
5	Loodiana	2124	Grier	Zanzibar	3-5	M M & Co
6	Umballa	3426	Hugill	Genoa	14-5	M M & Co
8	Imperatrix	2352	Ghizzo	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9	Axenfels	2868	Weltermann	Karachi	30-4	Glade & Co
10&11	Istrar	2979	Perks	Antwerp	28-4	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4107	Leigh	London	30-4	P & O Co
15	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Antwerp	3-5	M M & Co
16	Tabaristan	2174	Parsmore	K'chi	7-5	E Latham

130 ton Crane P. Dock.

	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	M'glore	29-4	Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Terrier	1003	Brunnen	Singapore	30-4	F F C & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Tabaristan s	Paramor	Hull, Mar 9
28	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, Mar 26
	Clam s	Evans	Balek, Papan, Apr 5
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Apr 26
	R I M S Lawrence.	Rowsell	Bushire April 20

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kola s	McDiearmed.	Persian Gulf
	Tientsin s	Goldsmith	Kobe, &c
	Vindobona s	Cobol	Kobe, &c
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Berbera, &c
	Istrar s	Perks	Marseilles
	Culna s	Maclean	Rangoon

The steamer Dumbea, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa left at Suez yesterday morning.

The Clan Chattan left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The P and O Co's steamer Oriental, with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 28.

The P and O Co's steamer Britannia, with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant, left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones s—45 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 500 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy ; 3 bales twist and waste E D Sassoon and Co.

Hadden Hall s—25 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co ; 1187 cwt wheat sweepings Vassonjee Sons and Co ; 476 bales cotton and 3000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros ; 1007 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 500 cwt tillseed 1000 cwt fennel seed and 1000 cwt methyseed Bauer Krause ; 90 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 15 bales wool G Goomanmel ; 185 bales curttings and 15 bales cotton waste C Heerjee and Co.

Umballa s—27960 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 15 bales hides W and A Graham Co.

Derwen s—962 cwt cotton seed and 1000 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee ; 30 cwt old rubber Societa Coloniale Italiana 125 bales hemp and 1007 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Colenso s—32 cwt olibanum F Fischer and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Umballa s—1000 cwt cotton seed 2925 cwt myrabollams W Becker

Clan Macneil s—3999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4009 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Derwan s—25 packages wooden furniture H C Cargill.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—1004 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Camberwell s—64 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 1002 cwt myrabollams and 204 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Axenfels s—2000 cwt wheat Tata and Co ; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lansdale s—750 bales cotton The Bombay Company ; 781 bales cotton 381 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 1100 cwt myrabollams Ernst Lam and Co : 100 cwt olibanum J Nurbheram ; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 125 bales cotton fly J C Todiwalla.

Axenfels s—700 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Istrar s—4100 cwt castorseed 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—9594 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 5614 cwt wheat and 5000 cwt linseed D Nanjee and Co ; 4008 cwt poppyseed Societa Italiana ; 4000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros ; 8000 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

Moravia s—230 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 60 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Moravias—10 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Umballa s—162 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 600 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co . 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co ; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 7000 cwt linseed 5000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 15895 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co. 1200 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Dumbea s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—200 bales twist Talati and Co , 700 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—21 cases condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium Bo and P S N Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. The Squadron will parade next Saturday, the 30th instant, at 7 a. m., Queen's Statue, to furnish an Escort for His Excellency the Viceroy.

Dress—Khaki. Helmet regulation pattern

2. Members are requested to draw their equipment at once from Head Quarters.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m. for the purpose of assisting in lining the Streets on the departure of H E the Viceroy to England.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Puttles to be worn. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued at the time of falling in.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

YOU WANT A TRAVELLING
RUG ?

YOU CANNOT HAVE ANYTHING BETTER
THAN THE BEST,
THE "LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL RUGS,

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CLAN TARTAN
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LOW PRICED BUT NOT CHEAP,
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PURE WOOL FABRICS,
INCLUDING
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Numdahs, Berlin Wools,
Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, etc.
And in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON
APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
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CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
A Fresh Shipment of some
MAGNIFICENT NEW MODELS
of this Celebrated Makers
HIGH CLASS RELIABLE
PIANOS.
An inspection Solicited.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron. under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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Pay and Pensions collected.
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Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE,
LONDON,
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.

THE BOER WAR THROUGH GERMAN GLASSES.

IT is always easier to sit down and criticise than to perform, and it is not unconsoling to remember that the chances are the critic could not have done nearly so well himself. Judging from recent events in colonial Germany, we imagine her military demigods will hope that Europe—England particularly—has not been looking on, while they have been attempting to apply their science to an enemy who is savage and fights like a savage. If every antagonist had a German military training, it would be a very simple matter to cry "foul" and give a point to the other side. But German methods are as unknown to the Hereros as ours to the Somali and as military methods of any description were to the Boers. In South Africa we had not to fight against a trained and disciplined army but against an agglomeration of experienced shikaris, every unit, if not every man, fighting after its own fashion, for the most part, intent on finding a billet for every bullet and throwing to the winds all regard for military traditions. It took our generals some time to realise that the Boer was not fighting according to any prescribed plan. When they did, they changed their tactics, with the result desired. But until that time disaster followed disaster. The lessons of the Boer War will never be lost, though there is an unfortunate tendency to give them a more extensive application than is wise. If our rivals apply them also, so much the worse for them, for such methods are not likely ever again to be employed in warfare, except perhaps when an overwhelming force is called upon to oust a nation of trappers and planters from territory they have learnt to call their home. "Fools," exclaimed Bismarck, "say that they learn from their own experience, I have always contrived to get my experience at the expense of others," and we are told that the principle contained in those words has always guided the training of the modern German army. If it has learnt from our experience, we hope it may guide its "brain" into committing as great mistakes as our own high officers are slipping into. Then we shall not mind.

The German critics give us credit for having utterly scattered the enemy within the space of a month from the time Lord Roberts reached the scene of operations, failing to see that the scattering and the commencement of guerilla tactics constituted the one aim and object of the Boers, directly they found themselves outnumbered and that war by evasion was the only cut and dried part of their plan of campaign. They scattered of full purpose and intent ; it was none of our doing. But they taught us nothing here but what we learnt of the lessons of the American Civil War and may learn any day in the Balkans. We rose equal to the occasion, as we usually do, and Germany may take a lesson to their advantage, if they recognise the necessity of placing reliance upon the organising capacity of men on the spot in colonial campaigns. The critic, who sits at his ease and with superior wisdom, prates of the British forces in South Africa, tells his countrymen Lord Roberts's system, throughout the whole campaign was to manœuvre rather than to fight, and that his object was to gain his ends without incurring great losses. This, in a civilised country, would be accounted to him for righteousness. The modern idea avoids unnecessary butchery ; but our critics yearned for more blood, so long as it was not their own. They complain of the Commander-in-Chief's abstention and jeeringly tell us that "the first law of war is that the lives of soldiers must be sacrificed without hesitation." When necessity arises, no doubt ; but we prefer Lord Roberts's method which does not sacrifice a single life unnecessarily. Probably, as the German critics aver that war would have been over earlier if their methods of slaughter had been adopted. But rather it had lasted until now than have sacrificed life unnecessarily on either side. The Germans would have smashed and pulverised Cronje and his commando—simply because manœuvring him out of his position "is not in accordance with modern principles of War." Yet there was a sufficiently heavy loss of life—6,863 men were killed, 12,733 of disease, the effect in great measure of the Boers, pollution of the water supply after Cronje's defeat.

Lord Kitchener comes in for criticism. We are told he acted hastily at Paardeberg. Instead of an attack conducted according to a uniform plan, the battle was nothing but a number of isolated attempts to storm the enemy's position without any proper artillery support. The mistake was "due to the fact that Lord Kitchener altogether underestimated his opponent's power of resistance." He threw his battalions one after the other into the fight and eventually sacrificed Colonel Hannay and his gallant men. "Like the majority of the senior officers of the English army, he had had, as he himself admitted, no practice in controlling large bodies of troops. Even born soldiers with a natural aptitude for leading, among whom the former Chief of the Staff in South Africa must be reckoned, require practice in the handling of large masses of troops to enable them to appreciate the friction and difficulties inseparable therefrom. That the operations had in the end such a fortunate issue is due less to the manner in which they were conceived and carried out than to the faults committed by the enemy." So much for Lord Kitchener. Cronje, well, he was "a brave soldier but was in no way fitted for his high position. The state of affairs which existed in the Boer army was such as is only possible in a militia force ; the bitter experiences, the Boers went through, are a lesson and a warning to all advocates of such a system." The comments on the British at Dreifontein are uncomplimentary. They accuse us of issuing orders and making dispositions which had nothing to justify them, and might have led to disastrous consequences. But General Kelly-Kenny is credited with having won there one of the most brilliant infantry actions in the war. The way in which artillery and infantry co-operated and the nicety with which the final assault was timed are commended and our critics consider that the anniversary of Dreifontein will always be a red letter day for the Sixth Division and its gallant commander. The critics, who write of us so freely, are members of the General Staff of the German Army the performance of whose task has not yet however proceeded beyond this point.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE mortality figures for the city of Bombay continue to improve, and the hot weather is having a very marked effect upon the progress of the plague epidemic. One of the striking features of the statistics of the past week is the total in respect of malarial and other fevers. The rather large decrease under this head and the declining figures in respect of other diseases show that side by side with the abatement of the plague there is also a gradual improvement in respect of the city's health generally. There were altogether 1,066 deaths in Bombay last week, against 1,197 during the preceding seven days. The comparative improvement as compared with the figures of previous years is also maintained. In the corresponding week of last year the mortality amounted to 1,747 and the death-rate to 117·06. The death-rate thus exhibits a decrease of 45·63, and the total mortality a diminution of 681 deaths. The averages for the past five years are also much in excess of last week's figures. Plague declines steadily. The mortality recorded a week ago was 633. This week the total only amounts to 533. There is thus another decrease of over 100 deaths. Unfortunately during the past few days climatic conditions have been uncertain and probably the next record may not be so satisfactory, but there is no doubt now that the epidemic is following its usual course. There is a decrease as compared with last year of no less than 499 deaths, and the mortality is also below the average. It is a coincidence that last week the plague total was almost exactly half of the total mortality from all causes. Plague thus accounted for as many deaths as the whole of the other causes of mortality, and but for the presence of plague the death-rate of Bombay would be down to the comparatively respectable figure of 35·7 per thousand per annum. The disease is still widely spread over all the districts of Bombay, but in Byculla where the mortality has been very high the disease is noticeably abating. The disease is at its worst in Chaupati and Sewri, although Worli recorded the highest total of plague deaths last week. Other districts which recorded a mortality of over 30 from the disease, were the Market, Mazagon, and Kamathipura. The plague has taken its usual death toll from amongst the Jains, and the high death-rate of that community is still maintained. The figures in respect of the larger communities of the city, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, are practically equal to the total rate for the whole city. The Europeans lost five of their number, and the death-rate for the community was 21·18. The birth-rate has declined slightly, but it is still considerably higher than in past years.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

THE rabi harvest is practically at an end all over the Presidency, though the threshing-floors are still busy. Agriculturists have no reason to complain of the season and, but for the deplorable effects of the locust plague, would be in a position to record a very satisfactory season. In Sind the present situation is all that could be desired. Cultivators are principally busy with the preparation of the lands for the next crop. The last of the harvest is now in prospect and no difficulties are complained of. Cotton picking is proceeding in the cotton lands of Gujarat. In Ahmedabad the standing cotton crop is in good to fair condition. Rats have damaged the plants slightly in the Panch Mahals, but in Surat growers do not complain. In Ahmedabad also the planting of sugarcane is still going on. The preparation of the lands for next season has been commenced, but no other new features are mentioned in the reports in the past week's operations. The situation in the Konkan remains unchanged. Rab materials are still being collected and burned, and in Ratnagiri the summer harvest continues. The worst feature of the situation is the continued presence of the locust plague. Fortunately they have, at any rate temporarily ceased to do damage in Thana, but they are still busily engaged with their devastating work in Ratnagiri. In the Deccan the plague is very much in evidence. They have damaged the sugarcane and standing crops in three talukas of the Nasik district ; in Ahmedabad they have attacked the irrigated crops and fruit trees ; in Poona they have badly injured the trees and garden crops ; Sholapur makes a similar complaint ; the cultivators of Satara have also witnessed injury to their sugar plantations and standing crops in seven talukas ; in Belgaum rice has been damaged, and in Bijapur they are still present, but last week did no damage. The operations now proceeding in the Deccan districts are mainly those which have been mentioned in connection with the Konkan, and in other parts of the Presidency no new operations have yet been undertaken. Prices are slightly fluctuating in the Southern Mahratta country and in some of the Gujarat districts, but in other areas they are steadier. Water and fodder is abundant, and the condition of agricultural stock is very satisfactory.

COOPER'S HILL.

THE anticipation in regard to the Royal Indian Engineering College, published by the "Times" nearly three weeks since, was not of the order which has been described as intelligent. On the statement made by the leading journal that it had been decided to maintain the College at Cooper's Hill, congratulations were tendered to Mr. Brodrick ; but it now appears that these felicitations were altogether premature and undeserved. After prolonged inquiry as to the expediency of maintaining the institution by a Committee which seemed to have been appointed to discover the least inconvenient way of abolishing the College, it appeared odd that the result should have been a decision to continue its existence. Had it been actually the case that the Secretary of State had been advised to maintain the College on reformed lines, there would certainly have been cause for congratulating Mr. Brodrick. But the contrary is the fact. The decision of the Secretary of State, based upon the report of the Committee and, it may be presumed, after consultation with the Government of India, is that the College shall be closed. No date has been fixed for its abolition, but this cannot now be long delayed. The uncertainty as to its fate has had its influence upon the number of students entering the College during the last year or two and the further decline of entrants which will be occasioned by the definite prospect of its early close, will hasten the end. The great argument for the maintenance of Cooper's Hill was provided not only by the nature of the training which the College gave for Indian Public Works Engineers, but by its long and special associations which gave it the peculiar Indian "atmosphere." In some respects that may not have been the best thing for efficiency, but it is to be regretted that an institution which has had so useful and distinguished a record is shortly to be numbered with the things that have been.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office as Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. William Henry White, J. P., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

CAPTAIN GROYME GRIFFITH has met with a serious accident at Mahableshwar. Whilst tent-pegging he came down with his horse, suffering a severe concussion of the brain and breaking a rib.

No further steps, in connection with the proposed addition to the Viceroy's Executive Council of a member for industry and commerce, can be taken until the Bill upon the subject now before Parliament is passed. It is very unlikely, therefore, that any appointment will be made until the next cold weather.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 26th was 1,036, giving a death-rate of 71·43 per annum per thousand as against 117·06 the corresponding period of last year, and 98·00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 22 died from fevers ; 532, plague ; 23, small-pox ; 9, measles ; 1, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 57, phthisis ; 53, diseases of the nervous system ; 134, affections of the respiratory organs ; 44, diarrhœa ; 11, dysentery ; 35, still-born ; 81, old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 58 ; Brahmin, 34 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 574 ; Hindu low caste, 103 ; Musalman, 219 ; Parsee, 23 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 37 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5. The total number of births was 290 as against 264 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

THERE has been no rush so far to take advantage of the recently introduced universal cashability throughout India of five rupee currency notes. Notes for the new five rupee issue specially marked for interchangeability are shortly expected from Home. They will merely remind the public of the concession that has been made. In regard to the abolition of the interchangeability of subcircle currency notes of a higher denominations than five rupees, nothing will be done until next cold season, if indeed the matter is taken up again at all. It turns out that the total cost to the tax payer of cashing the two crores of Presidency notes, which are annually presented at the Lahore and Allahabad treasuries, has not amounted to more than Rs. 23,000 yearly, a sum much smaller than was at first supposed.

SIR HENRY COTTON writing in the "Manchester Guardian" against the proposed partition of Bengal says :—It is no doubt desirable to relieve the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from some of the responsibilities which rest upon his overburdened shoulders. But this end may easily be attained by other means—either by the appointment of an Executive Council, which is the course followed in the sister Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, or even by the separation of Behar—a province which is not peopled by Bengalis—and its amalgamation with the United Provinces, or, if that suggestion is opposed on local grounds, by the constitution of Behar, with a population of twenty millions, in round numbers, as an independent administration with its own Chief Commissioner It would be easy to devise a scheme which would not receive. the unanimous disapproval of the affected population. To press on proposals such as those which have been put forward for the break-up of Bengal itself against the loudly expressed wishes and sentiments of the Bengalee people can only be described as the most arbitrary and unsympathetic form of irresponsible and autocratic statesmanship, and though I cannot hope to rouse much public feeling in England on such a subject I am convinced that a Liberal Secretary of State would never sanction such proposals, and I fervently trust that the Government of India, in the exercise of its own good sense will not shrink from abandoning a project so universally condemned.

THE steamer Orient collided with the Italian sailing vessel Nuevo-Franchisi on April 6. According to Dalziel's Marseilles correspondent, the smaller vessel was lifted clean out of the water by the bow of the Orient and remained for 20 minutes suspended by the rigging which became entangled in the steamer's davits. On being cut down, the sailing vessel immediately sank, but her crew were saved and landed. The Orient was only slightly damaged.

MR. PIERCE O'MAHONY, of Grange Con, County Wicklow, late M. P. for North Meath, has purchased a large house in the neighbourhood of the capital of Bulgaria, which, when alterations have been made, will accommodate some thirty Macedonian orphans of ages between five and ten years. It is to be called after the patron saint of Ireland. The founder is being assisted in his philanthropic enterprice by his gifted wife, who is said to enjoy the distinction of possessing the longest hair in the world, its length being six and a half feet.

COMMUNICATIONS are taking place between the Postmaster-General of Ceylon, the South Indian Railway and the Madras Postal authorities, regarding a change in the hour of departure from Colombo of the Indian Mails. At present, it is necessary to post in Colombo at 2 p.m., though the Mail steamer does not leave till 4 or 5 p.m. As the Mails from Tuticorin are only delivered in Colombo at about 10 or 11 a.m., there is very little time in which to answer important letters on the day they are received. It is hoped, however, that the hour of arrival and departure of the Mails will be altered to meet the requirements of merchants and traders. The mail boats are very small and slow, but it is to be hoped that the new contract with the S. I. R Company will provide for a quicker passage than at present.

FORECAST OF THE WAR.

DIFFICULTIES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.]

THE military situation in the Far East presents some curious features that are not quite sufficiently appreciated. We hear much of the ingenious and elaborate plans on both sides, yet nothing happens and we wait in vain for the startling events so constantly promissed and which never come off. One collision only has taken place on land, and it is magnified into a "fierce battle," although no more than half a dozen casualties have occurred.

It is becoming a grave matter of doubt whether any decisive operations on land may be expected in the near future, writes Major Arthur Griffiths in the "Daily Express." A general impression prevails that Japan will proceed forthwith to invade Manchuria, that she will put large armies on shore and "go in at" the Russians wherever she can find them. The plans include disembarkations and advances by the various lines that seem neither probable nor feasible.

There is first of all the movement in Northern Korea and the advance against the Yalu, to which colour has been given by the known fact that considerable forces have been landed at Chemulpho.

As contact has been already established between the opponents, it is assumed that the Japanese will take the offensive in this direction and commit themselves to forcing a passage over a broad, rapid river, impeded by ice-floes and swollen to a raging torrent by melting snows above.

A direct attack upon the Russians holding the Yalu, if successful, would of course, be a great moral gain, but it would be costly, and would scarcely bring commensurate advantage. It has been thought that when well across the river the Japanese will push on and attack or cut off the retreating Russians and advance on Liaowang and Mukden.

NATURAL DIFFICULTIES.

No doubt the main line of traffic between Seoul and Peking—that, indeed, marked out for the railway projected but not begun—follows the line across the unbridged Yalu near its mouth at An-tung. But there is no road worthy of the name it is a mere track, soon to be knee-deep in mud caused by the spring thaw, entirely unfit to serve as the communication of a great army.

Movement ahead is still further impeded by the rugged mountainous character of the district. It is a stiff climb, with sever gradients all the way to Feng-hwang-chang, and the way becomes steeper and more forbidding till the great pass of Mo-tien-ling is reached by a succession of zigzags to a pass which a small force might hold against the finest army in the world.

It is possible of course that the Japanese might leave the mountainous country to the right severely alone and point for Niuchwang, intending to effect a junction with another expeditionary force landing on that side.

This might be supplimented by the transfer of a force from Northern Korea by sea, and a landing of this nature has been already reported, but not verified, at Takushan.

As to this descent upon Niu-chwang, or, more exactly, Yin-how, its seaport, from which it is distant thirty miles, it has been repeatedly said to be imminent, but on no more basis than mere conjecture.

The delta formed by the mouth of the Liao-ho is not to favourable for disembarkation, and when effected there would still be serious opposition to be encountered. Something more than rumour points to the formation by the Russians of a strong defensive line between Kaiping and Kaicheng, which would give great trouble to an invading army.

RUSSIA'S ADVANTAGE.

There is strong reason to conclude, therefore that the Japanese will not venture so far afield or adopt so rash a policy as to throw down the gauntlet to Russia on her own ground. Such a challenge would be all to Russia's advantage, for her only chance of striking a blow would be at an enemy who came to seek it.

Unless the Japanese land and offer themselves, the Russians will be practically condemned to inaction, for we must surely consider as wildly unreasonable an offensive movement south of the Yalu. The very presence of the Japanese about Kassan and Chong-ju would give them a commanding and paralysing means of attack against the flank of such an advance.

We may dismiss, too, as utterly improbable the rumoured Russian move from Vladivostok by Possiet and the coast road southwards, a rugged and difficult march, and aiming at nothing but destruction on the way.

It is impossible to believe that any Japanese force would be encountered, or that Japan has any serious intention of operating in this far northern inhospitable country. A campaign against Harbin either through Niguta or Kirin, even, if not forbidden by the character of the country, is too far removed from the true centre of interest to be seriously contemplated.

The present state of affairs is not unlike stalemate; neither side can make a move except in answer to her adversary's initiative. Japan is debarred from decisive action by the failure, so far, to compeletely bottle up Port Arthur, without which it might be hazardous to send her flotillas to sea. Russia cannot move, for want of the definite objective which Japan, does not, and probably will not, offer her. Hence it is fair to assume that serious developments must not be looked for yet a while.

The waiting game may seem to suit Russia best, for every hour increases her strength in the theatre of war. But for the reasons just given unlimited reinforcements will not serve her, but rather the reverse.

So long as there is no opening for the employment of commanding numbers, too many troops will prove embarrassing as regards supply.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE.

Japan, on the other hand, if she can but secure her principal objective, the possession of Port Arthur, and can follow it up by a second similar coup at Vladivostok, can afford to wait almost indefinitely, for she will have won the larger part of her aims in going to war.

She will have gained maritime ascendency in the Eastern seas and a firm foothold in Korea, leaving the burden upon her enemy to try to dislodge her and endeavour to recover her prestige.

This narrows the immediate issue to the fight for Port Arthur, for which, as we see, she is straining every nerve. Beyond doubt, further attacks, possibly on a larger scale, may be expected, and it will be with this paramount end in view that she will venture to meet her enemy in the field.

She will not hesitate, we may be sure, to disembark in great strength and in the teeth of the almost certainly fierce opposition she is likely to meet, at the point or points most suitable for the combined operations by which alone the fall of Port Arthur can be compassed.

These points may be indicated with some approach to certainty. Landings will be tried in Ta-lien-wan Bay, on the eastern shores of the Liaotong peninsula, and at Kin-chau, on the western, both effected so as to take in rivers and establish a cross fire on the entrenchments across the narrowest part of the isthmus, whence regular approaches can be carried out for the siege of the fortress.

AN extraordinary suicide took place at New York. Mr. Haydon, a broker, who had suffered heavily in the late crisis, jumped from the twenty-first floor of a sky-scraper building, and fell a distance of 320ft. to the ground below. He was whirled over and over in his descent, his body being crushed beyond recognition by the impact on reaching the earth.

THE speech of M. Plehve, as reported by a Breslau paper, throws fresh light on the attitude of the Russian nation towards the Jews. In an audience granted to a deputation of Jews in St. Petersburg, he stated plainly that it was useless for them to count on obtaining equal rights with the Christian population, for the reason that, were such rights granted, the Kischineff and Homel outbreaks would be repeated before the day was out. Russia suspects the Jews and fears them, and there is little chance of this attitude undergoing any change.

JAPS CROSS THE YALU.

A REPORTED REPULSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Unofficial telegrams published at St. Petersburg varyingly report several attempts of the Japanese to cross the Yalu.

According to one account the Russian Artillery destroyed the bridge thrown across the river to the north of Wi ju, but a force crossed successfully south of Wi-ju and a portion with battery of Artillery dvanced towards Tuen-chen but were repulsed by the Russians and suffered severe loss.

Admiral Skrydloff addressing the men of the Baltic fleet in their barracks said it was the Tsar's wish that he should lead them and he was now going to command the fleet which theirs was going to join.

This is the first public reference to the Baltic fleet's departure.

Telegrams from Colombo dated April 28, state:—The Grand Duke Cyril, who was conveyed to Mukden, is reported to be very ill. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Advices from New York state that Russia purchased thirty guns from Connecticut. The weapons have already been shipped to the East.

Latest advices state that military operations are being seriously impeded by storms at sea and heavy rain in Southern Manchuria.

Two thousand Russian Artillery, with sixty guns have arrived at Niuchwang.

Commander Kulzieke, of the Russian navy, informed the Czar that he is willing to pilot the Baltic squadron to the East via the Kara Sea, between the islands of Nova Zembla and Siberia. He is confident he will arrive there in August.

Russia intends employing for military purposes armoured automobiles, which are being manufactured on the Continent.

JAPANESE GENERALS.

THREE GREAT MILITARY CAREERS.

The "Standard" correspondent, in a letter despatched from the Japanese capital on the 5th ultimo, gives his impressions of the Japanese army and its chiefs. In endurance, he thinks, the Japanese soldier is at least the equal of the Russian. He can march long and work hard on a few handfuls of rice a few slices of the root of the lotus, and a pickled plum, though his rations in the field will include bully beef and biscuit. The correspondent agrees with others that the great defect of the army is cavalry.

The Japanese are not horsemen, and do not take kindly to the saddle. Their horses look wiry enough in their rough winter coats, yet I have misgivings as to their capacity for endurance and pluck. Korea is not a country for cavalry—neither was Natal,—but mounted troops are indispensable to screen the movement of large forces and to ascertain the intentions of the enemy. In this service the Russians are better equipped, and from it they may hope to gain some initial advantages such as the Boers gained in Natal.

GENERAL KODAMA.

General Kodama, the correspondent says, is the brain of the Japanese army, and he is the man who is responsible for the plan of campaign.

I sat next him a lunch the other day in the Nobles Club, and he talked flowers and Formosa. He knew that I was thinking of Korea. From a dainty bowl of blue and white he took a sweet scented lily and put it into my hand. In exchange, I gave him a compliment that pleased him. Baron Kodama is like Lord Roberts. He has the alert figure, the soldierly bearing, and the keen face of our own ex-Commander-in-Chief. The likeness, is remarkable, and I told him so. "But I am not yet a Field Marshal," laughed the General, pointing to the three stars on the sleeve of his tunic. "That will come," I replied, General Gentaro Kedama comes of a fighting race. He was born half a century ago in the province of Choshu, one of the four great Daimiates, or feudal clans, that have given an unbroken succession of warriors and leaders to Japan. When he entered politics the popular cry was for bold administration, and the hopes of reformers centred in the soldier statesman, to whom they had given the name "Minister of the Axe," because of his declaration that in politics, as in battle, a sharp axe is better than a blunt knife. The encroachments of Russia in Manchuria and Korea turned the soldier's energies into their true channel, and in October of last year, when Major General Tamura died, he quitted the Cabinet to take over the duties of Assistant Chief of the Head-quarter Staff, a post to which he was called not only by the people but by his comrades in arms. To the responsibilities and difficulties of this great position, Baron Kodama has brought the wisdom, the judgment, the unswerving rectitude, and the inexhaustible perseverance that have distinguished him throughout his career. He is a man of strong character, and possesses in no small degree the indefinable quality known as personal magnetism.

THE GENERAL'S STAFF.

General Kodama has some very able co-adjutors—men of great experience, with whom he is in perfect accord. The head of his Department, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, is renowned as a soldier and administrator.

Despite the big ungainly figure, which resembles that of a Japanese wrestler, the cast in the eye, and the brown face deeply pitted with small-box, the Marquis is a most attractive personality. Though he has held the portfolios of Minister for War, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Minister of Education, he has no political ambition to serve, and his never attempted to form a party. The sincerity of his purposes and the transparent honesty of his actions have given him an influence in the army second only to that which was exercised by Yamagata. He has never shone in the field, yet his experience has been great.

General Yasumasa Fukushima is another staff officer who will have great influence on the course of the war. He is attached to Imperial headquarters, and is chief of the section that deals with the personal affairs and appointments. Baron Fukushima is a much-travelled soldier and speaks English. His ride through Siberia in 1892 brought him into fame. During the Chinese War he commanded a regiment, and was afterwards employed in Formosa, but resigned in consequence of some difference of opinion on the subject of the pigtail of the nationalised Chinese. Once more the took the road, and journeyed through India, Persia, and Turkey. In the Boxer troubles General Fukushima commended the contingent that took part in the Tientsin Peking operations, when the Japanese distinguished themselves for reckless courage, and perfect discipline His wide experience, sound judgment, and knowledge of the Russian army and the field of operations will be of the greatest service to his country.

OTHER GENERALS.

The execution of the plan of campaign has been entrusted to General Kuroki. He is the first to take the filed, and commands the First Army, which is composed of the Imperial Guards, the Second Division, and the Twelfth Division.

Kuroki is a famous fighting General, who was born in the province of Satsuma 61 years ago, During the war with China he was at first engaged in the work of mobilisation, but when the struggle developed he went to the front as Lieutenant-General, and led one of the divisions that took Wei hai-wei after a desperate defence by the Chinese.

The Imperial Guards Division—picked men recruited from all parts of Japan—has for Commander General Hasegawa. He was born in 1851, his father being a famous fencing master. He became a lieutenant-colonel at the age of 22. Having distinguished himself in the Civil war of 1877, he was sent on a military mission to France, and in the Chinese War was given command of the 12th Brigade, which did good service in the attack on Port Arthur.

Major General Inouye has the admiration and affection of his men, notwithstanding the nick-name "Monkey," because of his red face. He commands the Twelfth Division, and was the first to land in Korea. His Division consists of the 14th and 47th Regiments, recruited from Kokura, near the Strait of Shimonoski; the 24th Regiment, from Fukuoka: and the 48th Regiment, from Kurume, also in the Island of Kyushu. General Inouye was born 51 years ago. He was Chief of the Staff of the second army that took Port Arthur. When it was suggested that the victorious army should go into winter quarters he urged the attack on Wai-hai-wei and the destruction of the enemy's fleet. As major-general. Inouye took part in the capture of the second maritime fortress of China.

The command of the Second Division is with General Nishi. This Division consists of the 4th 29th, 16th, and 30th Regiments. Its leader is a poet as well as a soldier, and has had a very romantic career. In the Chinese War he served under General Yamaji, and led the assault on Kinshu Castle. After the fall of Port Arthur, General Nishi was rewarded with the title of baron and the rank of lieutenant general.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

The Capture of Illig.

PLACE STORMED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The official despatch regarding the capture of Illig states that in concurrence with the Commander of the Italian warship Volturno some men from the Hyacinth, Fox and Mohawk, and 125 Hampshires landed at dawn on the 21st instant, surprised the Dervishes and gallantly stormed the strong stone zeribas and towers which were vigorously defended.

The Dervishes lost heavily.

Four seamen were killed and six wounded.

Illig will now be transferred to the tribe which is loyal to Italy.

COOPER'S HILL.

College to be Closed.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons announced that the Government had decided to close Cooper's Hill, but no date had yet been fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The decision to abolish the Cooper's Hill College, announced by Reuter, is in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission which sat in England last year, and it will give back the patronage of appointments for the superior branch of the Public Works Department to a large extent into the hands of Consulting Engineers and the Institute of Engineers in London who have all along opposed the recruitment by competitive examination followed by a practical training in the Cooper's Hill College.

It does not appear to have been settled by what agency the selections will in future be arranged; but whether the appointments are made from amongst articled pupils of Consulting Engineers or on the nomination of the Universities and Colleges which grant engineering degrees, the result will, in either case, be that men will receive their appointments after, instead as hitherto before, obtaining their technical training.

The Government of India may, by this means escape a certain number of bad bargains, but they will also undoubtedly have to pay more in the long run for their engineers, since the market price for good men who have been trained is far higher than anything now known in the ordinary ranks of the Indian Service.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Tea Resolution.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The debate on the report stage of the Tea Resolution was resumed this evening and the amendment in favour of a reduction to sixpence was rejected by 239 against 202.

This was followed by prolonged cheers from the Opposition.

The smallness of the majority is attributed to Ministerialism abstentions.

The Resolution was then confirmed by 236 against 192.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Tenders for the New Indian Loan at £95-16-0 received about three per cent and above in full.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The applications for the new 3 per cent. Indian Loan of two and a half millions amounted to £12,059,600. The average price obtained was £95-18-6.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA. APRIL 28

Captain S C Rivett Carnac, R E, is permanently transferred to the Public Works Department and is posted to the minor administration list.

Mr Peyton, District Loco Superintendent, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway.

Mr G Deuchars officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Southern section North Western Railway in addition to his other duties.

Mr Devon, officiating, District Loco Superintendent takes charge of the current duties of the Office of Deputy Loco Superintendent North Western Railway.

Mr G V Martyn, Chief Engineer (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government

Supplies are still being obtained weekly by the Tibet Mission, but it will be necessary to accumulate as large quantity ftom India in Chumbi in case any further advance has to be made from Gyangtse.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Debate in Parliament.

PROSPECTS IN EGYPT AND WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Commons have adopted a Resolution urging the Government to use every endeavour to encourage cotton growing throughout the Empire.

Mr. Rutherford in moving the Resolution said, he believed there was a great future for cotton growing in Egypt, but the construction of the Suakim Berber Railway was necessary thereto.

Mr. Emmott dwelt upon the possibilities of the Sudan and urged the importation of Indian coolies.

Mr. Lyttleton said that there were very considerable hopes regarding cotton growing in Egypt, Ease Africa, India and Rhodesia, but the largest hopes were in West Africa.

The Colonial Office, he said, had just arranged with the Cotton Growing Association that the latter should contribute to Lagos, Southern Nigeria and Sierra, Leone each, ten thousand pounds yearly, thes colonies together contributing £6,500 yearly.

Messrs. Elder Dempster's Line, he said, had offered free transit. the profits of the Association for the next five years will be spent in the development of the industry.

At Boston the President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association in his Annual address urged the extension of cultivation as the only cure for the present stagnation. A remedy might be found in immigration from Southern Europe but the economic necessity might justify the importation of Japanese.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

LEAVE-TAKING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

L A, APRIL 28.

There was a large and brilliant gathering in ful dress at the Viceregal Lodge to day to say good bye to Lord Curzon who shook hands with everyone present and had an appreciative word for all whose work he has come in contact with here. Lord Kitchener and the head-quarters staff formed a group by themselves, while the shamiana was filled with ladies and the lawn around was covered with officials and residents. Lord and Lady Ampthill and Staff were amongst those present. They were accompanied by their two little sons dressed as small Lancers of the Viceroy's Body Guard. A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary will be issued next Saturday declaring Lord Ampthill to have taken upon himself the office of Viceroy as the Senior Governor in India.

Lord Curzon had a cordial send off on his way to the train.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The Maharaja of Burdwan presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Mahakali Patshala last evening created a great sensation by a speech he delivered. He said among many problems upon which depends the development of India a very important one is the higher education of Indian women of all classes and, creeds and, unless this were solved, no amount of long-winded and frothy speeches in public halls by his countrymen would do India any good. Many women in the Zenanas were being totally demoralized by their husbands who actually encouraged them to read unwholesome books and write frivolous letters. These new women were actually taught by their husbands to neglect household duties, to disregard their husbands' parents and to learn all the vices and not a single good trait of western civilization. If only a goodly number of rich men thought less of glasses, nautch parties and moonlight river trips and became more mindful of their duties to their wives, they would train them according to the old Aryan ideas. Then and then only would the women of India regain the position they held in society in the brave and holy days of the Vedas and Puranas. He also thought the Purdah system required modification. He did not say it should be totally abolished, for unchartered freedom would ruin society, but men should have greater confidence and faith in their womenkind and allow them to mix freely in their own homes with the male members of their families.

THE ACTION AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

In the clerical defamation case of Pierpont vs. the Rev G. Maconochie which came on before the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan yesterday, a fourth issue was framed, namely: Did the refusal of the defendant to administer the sacramental elements to the plaintiff give plaintiff a cause of action at law.

Mr. Jacob, Barrister, who appeared for the defendant, asked the Court to decide the question of law as to the jurisdiction of the Court to deal with the defendant's refusal to give communion to the plaintiff first, but the Court held that it would decide all the issues together after hearing evidence and arguments on both sides.

Rai Nalinaksha Dasu then opened the case for plaintiff and evidence will be gone into from to-day.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

It is probable that the usual Railway Conference, which will be attended by the managers and agents of the principal lines in India, will be held at Simla in the autumn. The question of appointing a permanent paid Secretary will then be probably settled.

Mr. A. Brereton, Secretary of the Government of India, is still at home in connection with railway affairs at the India office. It seems unlikely that any important decisions will be arrived at until Lord Curzon reaches home and as Mr. Brereton's term of service ends in August, it is on the cards that he may not return to India unless granted an extension.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

OVERTURES FROM THE TASHI "LAMA."

BHUTANESE CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHALU, (TIBET), APRIL 27.

Yesterday a representative from the Grand Lama of Tashichumpo came from Shigatse to intercede with the British Commissioner on behalf of the Gyangtse monastery, on which a fine had been imposed on account of the monks having participated in the action of the 10th instant.

In view of the serious action of monks in taking up arms, the Commissioner refused to remit more than half the fine.

To-day, messengers arrived from the Dharma Raja of Bhutan with presents and a despatch to the British Commmissioner. The Raja congratulates the Commissioner on the present successes, and states that he has written to the Dalai Lama, urging him to assume a reasonable attitude.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent with the Tibet Mission, wiring under date April 27th. says:—An abbot came in, bearing a message from the Tashi Lama to Colonel Yunghusband, to the effect that the Tibetan people wished to be friends, and expressing regret that the monks took part in the recent fighting but they had been forced to do so by the Lhassa authorities. The culprits, however had been well beaten and the messenger asked that the recent fine of grain on the Gyangtse Monastery might be removed.

Colonel Younghusband replied that we always had been friends with the Tashi Lama since the days of Boyle and Torner. He removed half the grain fine. Colonel Younghusband also received a letter of congratulation on the British victories from the Dharma Raja, the spiritual head in Bhutan.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Colonel Younghusband and members of the Mission continue to have a quiet time at Gyantse and have heard nothing further from Lhassa, except that transport is now being furnished to the Amban to enable him to keep his promise of proceeding to Gyantse to negotiate.

The Deb Raja of Bhutan has in the meanwhile sent a letter to congratulate the Mission upon the punishment it has inflicted upon the Tibetans, which coming from the Tibetan Sovereign is even more significant than the previous letter which was from the Prime Minister of that State.

The Mission will wait at Gyantse to give the Amban an opportunity of keeping his promise. Gyantse is the locality at which it has all along been intended that negotiations should take place, and it lies entirely with the Tibetans themselves as to whether it will be necessary to push on hereafter to Lhassa.

EXAMINATION FRAUDS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day, enquiry was commenced into the charges of theft and abetment to theft against M. Fyathambi Moodelly, head clerk of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, City Police, now under suspension in connection with the recent examination fraud.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION LAW.

An important case relating to the law in practice governing the conduct of Municipal elections in the Madras Presidency has just been disposed of on appeal by the District Judge of Madura. This is the first case of this kind to come before the Law Courts since the amended District Municipalities Act 1897 was passed.

THREE MONTHS FOR INSULTING LADIES.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

Gordon W. Welby, a young East Indian was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Police Magistrate for insulting two European girls waiting for a tram car in the Kidderpore Main Road.

THE SERVANT QUESTION IN CALCUTTA.

Boycotting by servants is getting common in Calcutta. To-day at the Police Court a native cook was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for this offence as a warning to others.

THE FOUR ANNA TELEGRAM.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRAFFIC.

The popularity of the four anna telegram is causing such a large increase of work in the telegraph offices throughout the country that the Government of India are likely shortly to sanction a considerable increase in the signalling staff.

ACCIDENT AT RANGOON RACES.

SPECTATOR KILLED.

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

Yesterday's Spring Meeting at Rangoon was marred by a fatal accident.

Regina ridden by a Burman jockey in the "Larrikin Plate" for all griffin ponies charged the rails when half way round the course. She threw her jockey, who was carried off the course unconscious and has not yet recovered. One of the spectators who was knocked down by the mare, had his skull fractured and died on the spot.

THE MOONLIGHT CONCERT.

A most successful concert was held last evening at the Bandstand. The cool breeze which was blowing was exceedingly enjoyable, and the programme was of a pleasurable and interesting nature. It was noticeable for the appearance of Mr. Chas. Daley and Mr. Will Harvey, two members of the Francis and Clinton American Entertainment Company, who are passing through Bombay. Mr. Daley's contribution to the programme consisted of a number of humorous parodies in well-known sentimental songs. His singing in "He's long 'em" a new version of the Holy City was excruciatingly funny and for "Soney Mary", also he was rewarded with roars of applause. The selections by the band of the 1st Cheshire Regiment were much enjoyed, and encores were freely bestowed upon the other contributors, who included Miss M. Stewart, Mr W Tyler, Mr. Sam Da Costa, Mr. B. Defrece, and Prof. Giasone Orfeo. The stage lighting was kindly lent by the London American and Eastern Trading Company. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Seymour Dove, and to him and his collaborators is due the credit of an exceedingly pleasant entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the St. John's Convalescent Home, Bassein. The attendance was exceedingly gratifying.

The proclamation under which Lord Ampthill will assume the Viceroyalty will be issued in Simla on Saturday afternoon, after it has been read in the Council Chamber. The reading of it in Calcutta by the Sheriff, and in cantonments where British troops are stationed will take place on Monday morning.

H. E. LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are the orders issued by Brigadier General A. W. Proudfoot, commanding Bombay District, with reference to the military arrangements to be made on Saturday on the occasion of H. E. the Viceroy's arrival at and departure from Bombay:—The 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 rank-and-file with Band under the Command of a Captain with two Subalterns to be at the Railway Station at 8-45 a. m. to receive his Excellency the Viceroy. The Troops in Garrison will line the roads from the Railway Station to the Secretariat (via Hornby, Esp'anade, Fuller and Mayo Roads) in the following order:—

121st Pioneers (from Victoria Terminus); Details, 104th and 123rd Rifles; Bombay Volunteer Rifles; 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps; 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment; and Royal Garrison Artillery (to Secretariat). The Troops to be ready in position lining the roads by 8-45 a.m.

The General Officer Commanding accompanied by the District Staff Officers and Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments not on duty, will attend at the Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m. to receive his Excellency the Viceroy. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery as his Excellency arrives at the Victoria Terminus. The 121st Pioneers will detail a Guard of Honor of 100 rank-and-file with Band and King's Colors, under the Command of a Subedar with two Jemadars, to be at the Secretariat at 9 a.m. to receive his Excellency the Viceroy and will remain until after his Excellency's departure thence to the Apollo Bunder to embark. His Excellency the Viceroy will leave the Secretariat at 12-40 p.m. on the same day and drive to the Apollo Bunder to embark for England. The Troops in Garrison will line the roads from the Secretariat to the Apollo Bunder via Mayo and Apollo Bunder Roads (i.e., commencing with 121st Pioneers at the Secretariat and ending with Royal Garrison Artillery at the Apollo Bunder). The Troops to be ready in position, lining the roads by 12·30 p.m., and will not leave their places until after his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's return from the Apollo Bunder. The 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 rank-and-file with Band and King's Colors under the Command of a Captain with two Subalterns to be at the Apollo Bunder at 12-30 p. m. to receive his Excellency the Viceroy. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battary as his Excellency leaves the Apollo Bunder steps. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish an escort as strong as possible on each occasion, namely, during the drive from the Victoria Terminus to the Secretariat and also from the Secretariat to the Apollo Bunder. The Officer Commanding 121st Pioneers will detail a party of Signallers under one Havildar with one Naik to be posted between the Victoria Terminus and the Saluting Battery to signal the arrival of his Excellency the Voiceroy at Victoria Terminus. Dress—Review Order, Summer Clothing. Bands will play the first six bars only of the National Anthem on each occasion, and Colors will be lowered.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain H. S. Strong, on return to duty, become Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

From the 23rd March Major H. D. Merewether is appointed Third Grade Political Agents and Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Fourth Grade Political Agent.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Iginio Badolo as Consul-General for Italy at Aden has been confirmed.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent First Grade, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of leave notified.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., acts as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind vice Mr. G. Jacob, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. H. E Leggatt, I.C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi vice Mr Beaman, I.C.S.,

Mr. H. Page, M. A., (Cantab), I. C. S.. acts as Judge, and Session Judge Hyderabad vice Mr. Leggatt I.C.S.

Mr. S. F Ellis, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police Karachi, passed on the 16th March an examination in Law and Sindhi.

The undermentioned officers are appointed, Magistrates of the third class in the districts noted:—Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., Ahmednagar. Mr B. W. Kissan, I C S, Ahmedabad, and Mr J E Husbands, I C S, Ahmedabad,

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Satara is invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act.

Mr. E. Solomon, Clerk, Collector's office Larkhana, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 21st March.

Mr. A. W. W. Mnckie. I. C. S., acts as Collector of Ratnagiri during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. H. C. Mules, Collector of Karachi is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with special leave on private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., on return to duty become Collector of Karachi vice Mr. H. C. Mules proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Thana.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examinations on the 19th March:—Mr. A, F, Kindersley, I.C.S. (with credit). and Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C. S. Messrs. Kendersley and Fox also passed an examination in Sindhi.

Messrs. Kindersley and Fox become Assistant Collectors in Sind.

The following officers passed the Lower standard Departmental Examination on the 19th March:—Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S. Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S. and Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S. Mr. Montgomerie passed an examination in Marathi and Messrs. Kissan and Husbands an examination in Gujarati. Mr. Montgomerie becomes Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar and Messrs. Kissan and Husbands Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant A Rowand, Commander Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dalhousie." becomes member of the Aden Port Trust.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., acts as Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr S Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E.

Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C I.E, Director-in-Chief Plague Research Laboratory, is granted three months' privilege leave, combined with twenty-one months' furlough, from the 30th April.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, Superior Revenue Establishment Locomotive Department, Class II, Grade I, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 15th April.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander C. R. Rowseal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire which port she left on the 20th instant and called at Muscat en route. She brought Government specie and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. C. A. Kemball C. I. E. Mrs. Kemball. Mr. K. K, Mukerjee, and three deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh to strong breeze, from S. W. and N. W. and fine weather. She has come to Bombay for the usual repairs.

The European Schools Committee has now nearly accomplished its labours and breaks up at the end of next week after settling the lines of its report. The various directors of public instruction upon it then return to their respective provinces.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

An Influx of Holiday Makers.

GROWTH OF FRENCH SPORT.

THE PALAIS D'ORSAY TRAGEDY.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

But for an entirely uncalled-for rainfall on Sunday afternoon, Eastertide in Paris was a success from the holiday-makers' point of view. Good Friday ushered April in with an evident intention of adhering strictly to the regulation pattern of alternate sunshine and showers; but Saturday was an edeal day, and the wind, though inclined to be gusty, has had none of that keenness which so often makes an English Easter a season of blue noses and chilled extremities. In fact, Easter has given us, as it often does here, the first foretaste of summer. Not only has it caused thousands of Parisiennes to flutter out, like butterflies, in the glories of bright colours, but it has transformed many specimens of the humble pedestrian grub into awe-inspiring automobilists and wonderful cyclists. This is the time to see the evolutions of the well-to-do bourgeois who has just bought a car and is not quite sure of his powers of managing it. There is also much food for reflection on the variety of human taste in such matters as hairy coats, masks, goggles, and stockins. One has a vivid recollection of the late Emile Zola in a pair of purple stockings with yellow zigzag stripes, like flashes of forked lightning, though afterwards it was observed that his choice was not so very odd after all, judging by comparison with other French specimens,

Needless to say, the boulevards have been crowded and their ordinary aspect modified by an infusion of stalwart, clean-shaven men and bright healthy girls: signs that the annual invasion of Paris by the great army of British tourists has begun in earnest. One is sometimes tempted to indulge in sarcasm at the peculiarities of dress and manner affected by the visitor from beyond the Channel; but the men at any rate look manly and the women womanly. The gay Parisienne is bewitching, no doubt, but is often afflicted with a hardness of expression and harshness of voice from which the English girl is free. It does one good to see her frank, unaffected to her interest in the unfamiliar Parisian surroundings. The cheif event in the way of international sport has been the visit of two English hockey teams representing East Gloucestershise and Beckenham. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that a hockey team usually consists of eleven persons, but the attractions of Paris have changed all that. One of the visiting clubs arrived eighteen strong, and the other was also well supplied with reserves. The Englishmen had much better sport than anyone expected. The East Gloucestershire eleven, which seemed rather the better of the two, was pitted, against the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, generally called the "Scuf," for short. The French players, all young students, kept up a pace which would have run most English teams off their legs in a very short time. The favourite scheme was for a back to hit the ball well down the ground and for the forwards to tear madly after it and reach it before the English defenders could get to it. In this way the French boys scored two goals in the first ten minutes, and the visitors were manifestly relieved to just snacth a victory by four goals to three. When an English hockey team last came to Paris, in 1900, the result was ten to love in the visitors' favour. Evidently France is going ahead in hockey as in football.

The tourist is abroad, two thousand of him, some on foot, some in char-a-banc, exploring the show places of the city, extending his search for the picturesque outward from the fortifications to Versailles, the palace of the kings, and to St. Denis, their burying place. Though he wears a long suffering look, our visitor is really amused and interested—fascinated with the fascination of Paris. The brillance of the streets, with their movement and colour and their studied architectural effects, and the soft radiance of the spring foliage of the Boulevards and the splendid avenues of the Champs Elysees, combine to create an effect upon the least impressionable. In this first contact, one must feel the charm of Paris; one must feel a sympathy with the gifted people, who can produce these art treasures, these public monuments, these hundred signs of intellectual life and of ideas. Thus the two thousand become the apostles of the entente, if, indeed, there are any unconverted to its goodliness and inward beauty. Every tourist is convinced that England is the natural friend, just as she is the geographical neighbour, of France and that, from political, from commercial and social motives those sentiments of a unity of interest should be transferred, as soon as possible, to paper.

The opinions of many Englishmen given during the holidays show that an actual alliance between the two countries, for certain given purposes, would not be unacceptable to public opinion across the Straits. However that may be, one thing is certain—that the Colonial Treaty, the ink of which is yet wet upon tentative pages, will be the happiest stroke of policy that has occurred between the two nations for many a generation. It is bound to have considerable results upon the destiny of France in Europe. The knowledge that she is on the best of terms with the greatest naval Power in the world will not be without its importance for her in the achievement of her Mediterranean ambitions. That Italy has already welcomed the Anglo-French entente, even in quarters most attached to the Triple Alliance, is indeed most significant and most eloquent of a new era of mutual concessions and mutual understandings. The new friendship has come not a bit too soon. Comments there are and will be upon Tibet, conceived in the best style of the detractors of old lime; but the French public will not disengage its hand from the English grasp at the first growlings of the Russian bear. It will require some proof of perfidy first.

Light is gradually being let in on the mysterious tragedy which occurred at the new Orleans railway terminus hotel, known as the Palais d'Orsey, on Saturday night. The only person who is in a position to give a coherent account of the affair is M. Mielvaque de Lacour, a former deputy, and cousin of the young soldier Henri Mielvaque. Of the two principal actors in the drama one, Mlle. Tamin, is dangerously wounded, and the other, Henri Mielvaque is in a state of nervous prostration. According to M. Mielvaque de Lacour his cousin had overstayed his leave and sent for the ex-deputy to get him out of the scrape and appease the wrath of his colonel. As for the lady, M. de Lacour uses very plain language in describing her character. He also asserts that she had already been mixed up in a similar little incident at the same hotel, and, curiously enough, with another soldier, her tastes being evidently military. On the former occasion, however, the soldier merely attempted to poison himself, and was saved by a doctor armed with a stomach-pump. M. de Lacour's statement robs the affair of much of its romance. His story (which will hold good until his cousin's is told) is that Mlle, Tamin was attracted by a legacy which Henri alleged had been left him by an aunt, and when she found out from M. de Lacour that aunt and legacy were equally fictitious, she boxed Henri's ears and announced that she would have nothing more to do with him. In a fit of despair he drew his revolver and tried to shoot himself. His cousin seized his wrist, and in the struggle two shots were fired, one bullet bitting the young woman. The whole story is an essay on the disadvantages of not being in earnest.

Parliament is up; Ministers are scattered to the four winds; the town still wares a holidays air; nevertheless politics will intrude. And the politics of the hour is the visit of M. Loubet to Rome Preparations for that pleasant and significant event have begun in an atmosphere which contains a certain degree of suspecion. The representations of M. Nisard, the French Ambassador at the Vatican, to the Papal Secretary of State on the subject of the Pope's language at the Feast of St. Joseph were not calculated to improve relations between M. [illegible] Ministry and the Holy See, and the half [illegible] of withdrawing the Papal Nuncio in Paris, even if not true, has gone a certain way in the same direction. There is a kind of justice in the remark that, if M. Loubet visits Rome and does not visit the Pope, it is tantamount to a denunciation, in advance, of the Concordat. Indeed it is difficult to see how this arrangement, called into being by the astuteness of Napoleon, who wished to reconcile the Church with his Government, can possibly subsist very much longer. Surely Church and State in France cannot maintain this mockery of a marriage. That is one aspect of the visit. There is another and equally important one. The French are beginning to suspect, and they are aided in this view by correspondence from Rome, that the Italian statesmen have "something up their sleeve" beyond mere politeness in showing such enthusiasm for this visit. They would be glad to see, we are assured, an open rupture between France and the Papacy. It would mean that France would lose her prestige in the East as protector of the Christain populations. Italy would be very glad to take her place. It opens the door to trade. Indeed one may say that most of the French commerce with the natives hinges on the native religious missions. Suppress these, and you destroy the link binding the home and native markets. Furthermore, in a purely political sense, the establishment of French religious orders in Eastern countries is equal to an army of occupation. Moreover, the French do not fail to see that Germany is profiting by the situation to make advances to Rome. These are not comforting reflections on the eve of the Presidential visit.

The signature of the Anglo-French Accord may be expected either to-day or to-morrow. The formality will take place in London. The epoch-making documents will, therefore, bear the signatures of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and of Lord Lansdowne. Immediately this international contract is "signed, sealed, and delivered" M. Cambon will cross to Paris, where his arrival will be awaited by M. Delcasse. The Conventions are three in number. The first has reference to Morocco and Egypt; the second concerns Newfoundland and the territorial compensation granted by England in Northern Nigeria; and the third settles the question of Siam. An important development marks the Morocco-Egypt convention. Both nations agree not to establish a differential tariff on the goods of the other for the space of thirty years. This is regarded in official circles here as an experiment of great interest, capable of the happiest results. It also points to the ultimate aim of French policy, the establishment of a French Egypt in Morocco. On has, however, been met with the remark: "The British position is assured in Egypt, whereas we have to make ours in Morocco." The hope is entertained that the new Moroccan loan will be French. It may be said here that there is no question of any intervention on the part of the Porte, as suggested in certain French journals. The Islamic power in Morocco is independent, and resides in certain Shereefs who exact religious dues from the country around, including Algeria and Tunis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the application to India of the recent royal warrant governing the promotion of officers to the rank of brevet and substantive colonel. Under this warrant, lieut-colonels who do not hold certain specified appointments are eligible for promotion to brevet colonel on completion of six years' full pay service. In the case of officers of the Indian army this period must be passed in military employment and any time they are unemployed will not reckon towards the six years qualfying service.

Orders have been issued for the return from Aden to India of No. 6 Mountain Battery. Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Government of India have ruled that the following ports and lines of steamships are to be selected in future when providing officers and others with passages in ordinary cases, when transports are not running:—

(1) Ports of embarkation:—

(a) Bengal, East of Allahabad, Calcutta.

(b) Quetta, Sind, Punjab to West of Umballa, Delhi, Karachi.

(c) Madras, to South of Hubli, Guntakal, Madras.

(d) Burma, Rangoon.

(e) Remainder of India, Bombay.

(2) Lines of steamships:—Calcutta, the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Anchor Line and the City Line; Karachi, the Ellerman City Line; Madras, the British India Steam Navigation Company; Rangoon, the British and Burmese Steam Navigation Company (Henderson's Line) and the Bibby Line; Bombay, the Anchor Line and the City Line.

In cases of emergency, serious illness etc. the authorities will continue to exercise discretion in selecting a speedy and convenient route irrespective of small differences in cost.

Captain Vincent Cluge French is transferred from the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Messrs. John Alexander Jones and Ernest William Procter Sims, become Second Lieutenants of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers Rifles to complete the establishment.

Mr. Douglas Ffolliot Powell, becomes Major of the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles vice Reynolds transferred to the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles with effect from April 1st.

In connection with the annual reliefs of 1904:05 the 2nd Skinner's Horse will move to Neemuch and Nasirabad and the 30th Lancers to Bolarum.

In the new musketry course for Voluntteers in India the free use of cover and rests, both for recruits and trained men, is enjoined. To secure classification as marksmen, Volunteers will have to make an aggregate of 190 with the Rifle and 165 with the carbine instead of 130 and 110. As 260 is the highest possible, this is not too much to ask for men armed with ·303 rifles.

THE SULTAN'S NEW YACHT.

The decorations of the Sultan of Turkey's new yacht, built by Sir W. Armstrong and Co. at their Tyne works, have just been completed by Messrs Waring and Sons. The same firm recently decorated his Majesty's State barge, and were also responsible for the decoration and furnishing of King Edward's and the German Emperor's yachts.

In the present case a richer style of treatment has been employed than in either the "Victoria and Albert" or the 'Meteor,' but the richness has been produced rather by the employment of finely grained woods and sober gilding than by the free use of carving or other ornament. The rooms comprising the Imperial suite, as well as the receptions-rooms, are decorated in various phases of the eighteenth-century Renaissance style, which permits of the introduction of furniture modelled on the comfortable English forms of that period.

All the principal rooms are panelled in woods of beautiful grain and texture, with gilt enrichments writes a home paper. The Imperial dining-saloon, for instance, is in finely inlaid mahogany with margins of amboyna; the Sultan's bedroom is richly effective with absolutely plain surfaces of satin-wood with parquetry panels of the same wood; the Imperial study is lined with cedar-wood with purple wood inlays. These three rooms are situated on the main deck; on the upper deck there are the Imperial entrance, panelled in Italian walnut, the Imperial saloon or drawing-room in inland mahogany, and the guests' entrance in fine oak. The yacht also contains quarters for Royal Princes and for guests, with dining saloons, cabins, &c., very delicately and charmingly treated. The rich but unobtrusive colouring of the chief Imperial apartments adds to the dignity and quiet splendour of their decorative schemes, which may be described as a judicious and effective blending of the simplicity of form of the eighteenth century with a suggestion of Oriental richness.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A RECORD YEAR.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its offices, Oriental Buildings Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. There was a good attendance of shareholders and policy-holders. The report the directors has already been published.

Before the minutes of the meeting held on the 8th April 1903 were signed by the chairman, Dr. A. D. Mody moved that certain sentences be deleted out of the chairman's speech, as they seemed to cast a reflection on the persons who took part in the discussion on that occasion.

Dr. D. B. Master and Dr. Jehangir C. Jamsetjee supported Dr. Mody.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey raised a point of order. He said the signature of the chairman to the minutes was only a formal matter, and was not open to discussion or alteration. Again, the words required to be deleted were those of the then chairman, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, with which neither the present meeting nor the present chairman had anything to do.

The chairman intimated after consultation that he had no objection to the deletion of the sentences indicated, especially in view of the general desire of the meeting. The sentences objected to were: "He (the chairman) regretted that the conduct of certain of those present on the previous day had been such as to prevent the carrying on of the meeting, and he trusted there would not be a repetition of such unseemly scenes. He regretted that, owing to the disturbance on the previous day, the manager could not be heard in reply to the criticisms passed."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—In rising to move the adoption of the Report, I feel that I can do so in full confidence that it is one which all present will agree with me in thinking is, in all respects, highly satisfactory. At last year's meeting your directors reported that never before in the history of the company had a more all round satisfactory report been placed before you. This year I am in the pleasant position of being able to state that the result of our working for the year 1903 shows an equally good and in certain directions a marked advance over the preceding year. The report having been duly circulated it is unnecessary now to read it but I would like to draw your attention to a few of its most salient features. In the first place you will notice that the fuuds exceed two crores twenty lakhs and the steady way they are advancing each year is most satisfactory. Wheu I tell you that during 1903 we purchased eighteen and a half lakhs of Government Paper as against about fifteen Lakhs in 1902 and which is the largest amount purchased in any one year since the Company was established, I think you will allow there is a very evident indication of steady progress in our financial position. You will notice that the directors following out their scheme of caution as regard the Company's investments, have now closed the premium anddiscount account and so the investments stand at par or under the price paid. As you know the investment reserve fund was lately created with the object of building up a fund which may be set off against the fluctuations in Government Paper and your directors' aim is to increase this fund as far as is needful. The directors in this matter as in all affairs of the Company preserve a policy of caution which in a life assurance company before all other institutions is so essential. Before I pass from this reference to our funds, it is of interest to notice that their Interest-earning power is as in the two preceding years over 3 3-4 per cent. This I consider, as no doubt, you will also—is, when the restricting nature of our invstments is recollected—most gratifying. The next point to which I call your attention is the large increase in the amount of new assurances written—new policies for over 76 lakhs coming on to our Books, which shows an increase of over 8 lakhs as compared with 1902. As almost 25 lakhs of new business was declined, delayed or is awaiting completion—it will be gathered that the increase has not resulted from a less stringent manner of treating applicants. The Board and management continue to exercise the greatest care in selection of lives. The increase in the number of new polices is all the more acceptable and a matter for congratulation as it has been obtained without any increase in the ratio of expense. In view of the ever increasing competition the share-holders and policyholders have every reason to be satisfied at this other indication of the Company's prosperity. The Chairman at last year's meeting was able to report that the claims in 1902 were less than in 1901 by Rs. 70,000. This year I am not in a position to state our claims are less than in 1902, but what I can report is that the increase is not what we might rightly have expected—looking to the average increase of former years. Plague still claims its victims, yet our experience goes to show that after the first appearance of the epidemic in a district subsequent visitations do not affect us to nearly the same extent. I have touched upon only the chief points of interest, but I think what I have said is sufficient to indicate the steady progress, the increasing financial strength and the wide scope of the Company's operations. The Oriental is now in its thirtieth year and its name has become throughout India, I may almost say, the household word in the homes where the need for providing against death or old age is given a thought. Our policies are held by such classes of the people as are able to realise the benefits of Life Assurance in every district throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon. How far-reaching are the benefit, the Company has bestowed to those left helpless by the death of the bread-winner, can be estimated when it is stated that a crore and a quarter has been paid in claims under our policies since 1874. I do not think that our policy holders realize how much the Company has done in the direction of encouraging providence in their midst but I am certain that they do not know how much each member could do—not only to help his neighbour bnt to advance the Company's welfare. In previous years, predecessors in the chair at such meetings as this, have urged upon you—shareholders and policy holders alike—to do what you can to introduce new assurances from your friends or employes. To-day I add my word on this point and would like you to realize how in these days when other Companies are advocating their claims to support it is an ever increasing necessity for our members to exert themselves on theCompany's behalf. In conclusion I would remind you of how much we, as, a Company, have done and are doing and ask you not to forget that the Oriental was the Company which led the way for reasonable rates of premium for the Assurer in India. Our rates based upon our actual experience are the lowest chargeable with safety and it is safety which before all else we require. Gentlemen, the year that closed on 31st December last may be recorded as a record one in the history of the Company and so I have particular pleasure in moving that the Directors' report and audited accounts for that year be adopted.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report. He was of opinion that the result of the year's working was very gratifying: and the manager and officers of the Company were entitled to the thanks of the shareholders for these satisfactory results.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee Jamsetjee supported the proposition saying the results of the year's working were very gratifying indeed. Dr. Jehangir then made certain suggestions to be attended to in the future working of the companys' affairs. He congratulated the directors and the officers on the excellent working during the year.

The report and the accounts were unanimously passed. On the motion of Lieut. Colonel Boyd, seconded by Mr. J D Chinoy, a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent per annum to the shareholders was declared. On the motion of Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, seconded by Dr K S Engineer, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was re-elected a director. On the motion of Mr S E Warden, seconded by Mr D B Master, Mr James Murdoch's appointment as a director was confirmed. Mr. Muncherji M Dadina and Mr Bapujee P Wadia were re-elected shareholders and policy holders, auditors respectively for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each Thanks were accorded to the working agents and canvassers of the commpany, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extra ordinary general meeting for the purpose of the amendment of articles 89, sub-clause 6 of the articles of association of the company, relating to the dis-t qualificatiou of directors. The works quoted indicate the amendment:—If he is concerned in any contract with the Company or participates in the profits thereof, or of any work done for the Company "other than a policy of assurance with the Company or a contract in relation to the making or modification of any policy of assurance with the Company" Provided always that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any other incorporated Company which has entered into any contract with or done any work for this Company. He shall nevertheless be debarred from voting in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote, any resolution on which he has so voted shall be, ipso facto, null and void.

A discussion ensued as to whether the policy holders were qualified to vote equally with the shareholders.

Mr. Paterson Brown, the manager, explained it was within the last 48 hours that Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey had raised the point regarding the power of the policy holders to vote: and Mr. Brown consulted the company's solicitors, Messrs Ardeesir Hormusje Dinshaw and Co. It was decided to take the opinion of counsel on the question. Mr. Banson's opinion, which was a surprise to the directors as well as to himself, would be explained to them by Mr. Dinshaw, of the solicitors firm, who was present.

Mr. Dinshaw said he was aware the question was one of great importance. When the case was laid before counsel, the opinion he gave on it was that policy-holders could give votes, which he might explain, would be a sort of consultative vote, but they could have no effective control over the meeting of the shareholders. The Company were desirous that Mr. Branson's opinion should be strengthened by the opinion of other eminent counsel. The question should therefore be allowed to stand over for full consideration.

After some further discussion, the votes of the policy-holders and shareholders were taken separately, and they all voted, in favour of the amendment which was duly proposed. It was declared to have been passed unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.,

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 15, Bank Street Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. Kreis presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit copies of audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 31st December 1903, from which it will be seen that the company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs. 70,877-7-1, which, added to the balance of last year, Rs 11,292-14-3, gives a total of Rs. 82,170-5-4, out of which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 10,500-0-0 (equal to Rs. 9 per share) was declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1903, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,670-5-4, available for distribution which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—Rs 21,000 in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of Rs 12 per share; Rs 10,000, depreciation; Rs 8,000, carried to reserve fund account, which, added to the last balance of Rs. 2,72,000 will then amount to Rs 2,80,000; Rs 8,000 funds for equalizing dividends, which will then amount to Rs 30,500; Rs 8,000 building funds account, which will then amount to Rs 25,500; Rs 5,000 renewals of machinery account which will then amount to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 11,670-5-4 balance to be carried to next year's account. Two of the directors (Messrs. Alex. McKenzie and H. Kreis) retire from office under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, and are eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. P Chrystal the report and the audited balance sheet were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per share was declared and a honus not exceeding Rs. 5000 for the company's employes was sanctioned. Messrs. Alex McKenzie and H. Kries's were re-elected directors, and Mr. J. E. Aspinwall was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACT WORKS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Munmohondas Ramji moved (1) A committee (named) be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on the present system of measuring Municipal Works done by contractors, as to by whom and when it is done, also whether the same is checked and by whom. (2) To suggest means to attain efficiency if the present system be found deficient."

The motion was agreed to.

DRAINS AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Corporation proceeded with further consideration of the report of their committee regarding proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of drains and drainage works in the city.

At a previous meeting the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved and Dr. K. E Dadachanj seconded "that the draft amendments of sections of the Municipal Act relating to drains and drainage works submitted by the Committee appointed by the Corporation be approved and that the President be requested to forward them to Government with a request that the necessary legislation for the proposed amendments be undertaken at as early a date as possible.

In order to facilitate the moving of amendments on the draft sections it was agreed to consider the sections one by one.

The following sections were considered and no amendments were put forward in respect of any of them:—The preliminary section and sections 220, 220 A, 220 B, 221, 222, 224, 225, 228, 229.

Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Baptista moved several amendments in respect of sections 230, 231, 232, 233, 237, 238 and 239, but they were all lost and the sections were passed as they stood.

An amendment moved by Mr. Baptista in respect of section 234, was accepted with slight alteration.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

A MELANCHOLY PRECEDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta in moving the adjournment of the house as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Messrs. Khabraji and Menneer is reported to have said that "during" the whole course of the existence of "that Corporation there never had been an occasion. When they had on the same day to record the deaths of two of their members." Now without arrogating to myself for a single moment a better acquaintance with the Municipal history of this city than that possessed by that redoubtable champion, I would humbly say that a precedent, that happened more than a decade and a half ago, of the Corporation having recorded two deaths of their members "on one and the same day" has rather escaped the mind of the honorable gentleman otherwise he would not have emphasised the mournful occasion of Monday last as a unique one. For the enlightenment of Mr. Mehta and the information of the general public I may say that when in the month of May 1888-89 the well known and the public spirited the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik C. S. I., and another useful towns man of the day Dr. Philip Clement De Souza L.M. J. P. (both the then members of the Corporation) died, that body had, like on Monday last, to perform the mournful dutyof recording two deaths on one and the same day and adjourned in their honour. This will be found out on a reference to the old Municipal records and records of events in the prints, and it is simply to refresh the memory of Bombayites and with a view to correct Mr. Mehta's impression that I write this to you showing that a precedent did actually exist when Mr. Mehta on Monday last informed the Corporation of the sad peculiarity (as he thought) of the occasion.—Yours, &c.,

28th April. MERWANJI.

LORD CURZO'NS DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cui-bono" is angry with me because I have criticised the conduct of the Corporation rather severely. I may tell him that there is a wide spread feeling not amongst the Europeans only but amongst native circles that the Corporation is behaving in a churlish manner in refusing to give an address to His Excellency Lord Curzon. Native papers are warmly discussing this subject and only recently mentioned in its English columns that the Corporation owing to two or three extremists amongst the body is behaving in a way which is to say the least reprehensible.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, April 28. N. M. M

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular over nearly the whole country. The barometer still remains slightly in excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Karachi, Poona, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—Variations of both the day and night temperature and small. The maximum varied from 111° at Nagpur to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 84° at Cuddapah to 68° at Jacobabad and Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Ceylon and at Karwar, Mangalore, Bellary and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Nearly three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and over a quarter at Bangalore.

Weather is generally fine; but Colombo reports a rough sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IT is indeed one of life's little ironies, as an American contemporary remarks, that a periodical devoted to the exploitation of the careers of successful American business men should have, as the leading subject for portraiture in its current number, the dethroned cotton king, Mr. Daniel D. Sully.

Some interesting figures have recently been publised in Germany giving the percentage of population in various countries devoted to agriculture mining and other industries, and trade and commerce respectively. In England the percentages are, in the order given, 10, 57, and 11; in the United States they are 33, 24, and 16; in Germany 38, 37, and 11; in France 44, 34, and 9; and in Italy 57, 28, and 4.

A branch of the famous Yerkes Observatory is to be built on the summit of Mount Wilson, in California. A temporary building is now being erected, which is to be made use of until the plans for the more permanent edifice are completed. A hugh horizontal telescope some 150 feet in length has already been hauled to the top of the mountain behind a team of mules, and is now being fixed in position. A powerful spectro-heliograph is also in process of installation.

Here is a further assortment of queerly named places in the United States, culled from the pages of the "Postal Guide":—Tub, Rubber's Roost, Bird in Hand, Lamedeer, Popcorn Why Not, Hat Off, Sopchoppy, Jugtown, Sevenstars, Fearnot, Judytown, Pig, and Goodnight Equally enterprising, in another direction, are such names as Mattawamkeag, Damariscatta Mills, Norridgewock, Macwohoc (all in Maine) Passumpsic and Pompanoosic (Vermont), Kandiyohi and Minnetonka (Minnesota), and Keya Paha (Nebraska).

For presence of mind in a really difficult situation the palm of precedence should perhaps be given to a certain minister well known for his success in "revivals." On one such occasion it is told of him that he was vigorously expounding the text "There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." "Ay!" he shouted, "there shall be gnashing of teeth" and again pounding the pulpit with his fist. "Verily there shall be gnashing of teeth. "But I ain't got no teeth," suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted an old woman whose enthusiasm had for the moment overcome her. "Then," shouted the preacher turning in her direction," they will be provided,"

Although Germany is now a very united Empire, it still retains its divisions into various principalities and powers, a fact which can sometimes be taken useful advantage of. For an instance one may go to the little commune of Stutzerbach, which is situated partly in Prussian territory and partly in that of Saxe-Weimar. The dividing line runs actually through some of the houses. In one of them a few days ago a man lay dying in a room on Prussian soil. When it became evident that he had no chance of recovery he was removed into another room on the opposite or Saxe-Weimar side of the house. This was done at his own desire in order that he might make his will and have his property assessed under the laws of Saxe-Weimar, rather than under those, which presumably are more severe, of Prussia.

Patriotic enthusiasm in Russia seems as if it might yet attain to the exalted position which has been remarked on similar occasions in countries further West. For example, it is reported from the city of Perm that during a theatrical performance recently one of the actresses suddenly announced her readiness to sell her kisses there and then for ten roubles apiece, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the war fund. Seeing that the lady's name is given as Mademoiselle Sacharin, it is perhaps not altogether surprising to learn that the bait proved attractive and that the war fund benefited that evening to the extent of 1,5000 roubles. Fortunately or unfortunately, according to the point of view, such a tumult was raised in the theatre that the police have forbidden any repetition of such proceedings.

They are evidently fully determined that no schoolmaster shall suffer from lack of tutoring in Virginia. Accordingly a bill is now before the Legislature providing that none of the trible shall be allowed to purchase liquid refreshment of an alcoholic kind from any tavern or saloon keeper unless he is furnished with the prescription of a fully qualified doctor of medicine. Any School-master violating the ordinance is to be removed from his post, and if the trustees of any school fail to enforce it they are to become liable to a fine for dereliction of their duty. This seems a little hard on the trustees, who may have more important business to attend to than to watch the doors of every tavern on the chance of schoolmaster entering without his medical prescription. But perhaps the bill will not pass.

Nowadays the spectacle of a British nobleman embarked in trade has become, fortunately, almost too common to excite remark. In France, however, with the single exception of the motor-car industry, it appears sufficient rare to excite some journalistic surprise, especially if, as is the case in an instance now being commented on in Paris, the nobleman happens to be also a general in the army. He has recently been circularising his countrymen with a stirring address commencing "Chers concitoyens," continuing with an eloquent account of the virtues of his champagne, either carte d'or or carte blanche, which is to be found at all grocers' and wine merchants' at prices hitherto unknown, and closing with the assurance of his devotion and his signature, General Count de X——. Evidently there is something in a name, whatever Shakspere thought about it.

A gentleman has been writing to the papers to let them, and incidentally the world in general, know of a very surprising discovery which he has just made. It is as follows:—"I find that all wars designated by a single word contain in that word the name of the conquered combatant. Going far back in history, the Trojan war was won by the Greeks, Troy being besieged and captured. In the "Punic" wars, the Carthaginians were defeated and Carthage captured by the Romans. The 'Napoleonic' wars, so called, ended in the defeat and capture of Napoleon. The 'Indian' war of 1841 resulted in the establishment by Great Britain of its control of the Indian Empire. The 'Mexican' war was won by the Americans; the 'Crimean' war ended in the defeat of Russia by the allied armies (1855); the 'Schleswig-Holstein' war was lost by the Danes, who surrendered Schleswig-Holstein to the Austro-Prussian coalition: the 'Boer' war fell to the British. Now, when I come to wars with hyphenated names I discover that the Power first named is invariably the loser. Thus the 'Austro-Prussian' war was won by the Prussians at the battle of Sadowa; the Franco Prussian war ended at Sedan with the defeat of the French (1870 the China-Japan war found the Japanese conquerors; the Græco-Turkish war brought victory to the Turks, the Spanish-American war to the Americans. If signs of the times stand for anything, the Russo-Japanese war should end in victory for the Japanese." Remarkable indeed!

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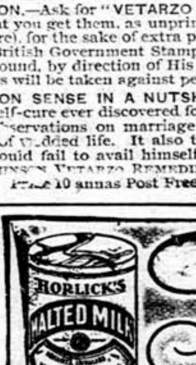

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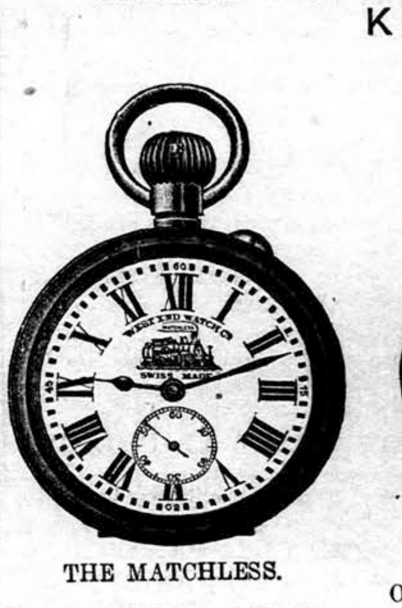

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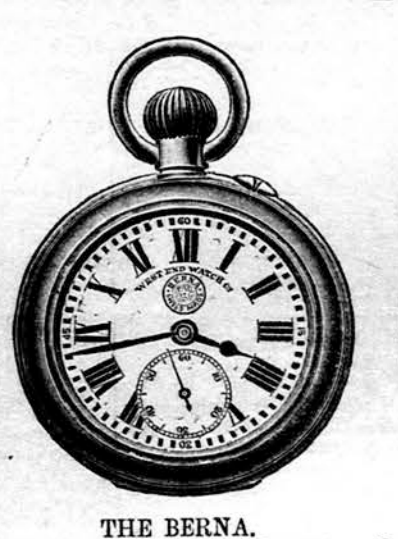

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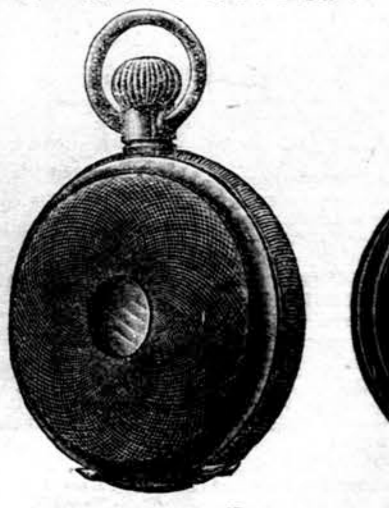

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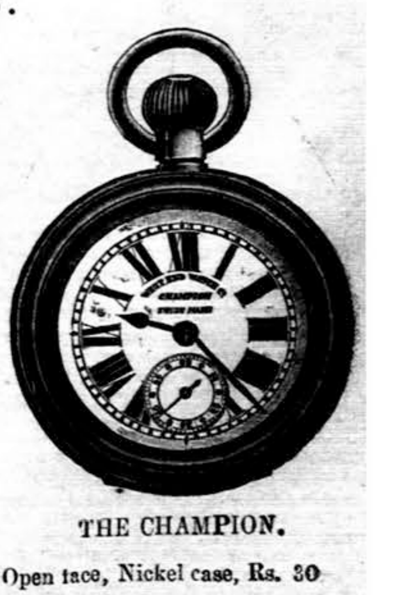

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PURELY PERSONAL.

OF all the many wonderful sights of London there are few more wonderful, perhaps, than the City Temple as the clock nears noon on a Thursday morning says M. A. P. Although the vast building can accommodate three thousand worshippers, there are not many vacant seats. And what a congregation? Ninety per cent. of it sleek successful City men. One wonders, at a first visit, what power it can be that draws the hard-headed man of business, whose motto is Time is Money, from his desk or his counting-house at certainly not the least crowded hour of the day—that is, one wonders until the preacher appears.

As the first stroke of twelve booms forth the organ, which hitherto has lulled one with the softest of strains crashes forth into triumphant, even defiant, measures. The preacher is in his great pulpit on the steps alone of which twenty-five people can, and do sit. A fascinating figure that in the black Geneva gown, which masks but does not altogether conceal, the slightness of the frame beneath. The wavy, prematurely grey hair, the thick, insistent, eyebrows, dark as night, the strong, thrusting chin, the wondrous, luminous grey eyes, all go to make up a countenance of singular spiritual and physical beauty, enhanced by that moral radium, personal charm, which for ever gives off waves of human kindness without suffering perceptible loss. One ceases to wonder at that magnificent, that unique, congregation, for here is in truth a man. A great preacher, doubtless but a man first and always.

If, as a preacher, I think Mr. Campbell appeals first to the heart, he appeals scarcely less strongly to the mind. A finished scholar of the widest reading, a consummate elocutionist, enabled to make the most of a sweet but not over strong voice in which one occasionally detects the roll of a Scottish 'r,' and as lucid as he is original in thought, a sermon from him is at once an emotional and an intellectual delight. He doesn't make you feel, as some preachers, do, that he is a very superior person and you an abysmally inferior one. An idealist, he is yet no unpractical visionary, asking you to live up to ideals which won't work-a-day world. As a moral physician he searches out the evil growths of your soul, but he doesn't treat them with fire and brimstone. Instead, he pours upon them the soothing oils of a great humanity, a great sympathy and a great faith. "It's never too late to mend, with him. For the rest Mr. Campbell's preaching is to all intents and purposes extemporary; he is sparing of gesture, though lacking nothing of fervour. I never heard (writes a representative) a more spontaneous tribute to oratory than the "hear, hear," which involuntarily burst forth from a plethoric City magnate seated near me, when, on the morning of which I write Mr. Campbell drove home a point with the "vim" of a blacksmith at [illegible] anvil.

Here I must take leave of this famous Londoner by birth, though of mingled Scottish and Irish descent If I have avoided biographical detail it has been of set purpose for the story of how the brilliant young Oxonian originally destined for Anglican Orders, turned to Nonconformity, and of how he rescued the Union Church of Brighton from the spiritual and financial slough of despond, is sufficiently well known. It is not common property, however and indeed, the information is published for the first time, that, if to Dr. Robertson Nicholl belongs the credit of "discovering' Mr. Campbell, it was Dr. Parker himself who invited the young preacher (after hearing him at Brighton) to take the Thursday morning services at the City Temple when the Doctor was unable to cope with them, and that when he felt the end approaching, he unofficially expressed thedesire that Mr. Campbell should be chosen as his successor. Finally it is no disrespect to Dr. Parker's memory to say that never—even at his best—did he attract such audiences as now throng the City Temple.

A very popular singer tells the story, but I am not allowed to mention his name nor any other names—for their owners are all very much alive in the British operatic and concert world of to-day. Mr. Sharp, as I shall call him, was travelling with an opera company in America. The leading tenor of the company was a man noted for his meanness—at least, in the direction of "standing treat." One night the male members of the company arranged to have a symposium in the bar of their hotel after the performance. But when they assembled, the tenor, Doremi, was absent. Inquiry elicited the fact that he had gone to bed, obviously to avoid having to stand his share of the drinks. Oh, cried someone, we must have him out of that. Let's go up to his room. So up they went, but Doremi refused to be drawn, until one of the company, struck by a happy thought, cried out: Come on, Doremi; don't you want your money? We've all just been paid. And he made a noise with a newspaper, suggestive of the rustling of bank notes. That fetched Doreomi. He unlocked his door, and in filed the jokers, eight in number.

Who the—what the—get out of this, fumed Doremi when he had discovered that the whole affair was a plant. Meanwhile, Sharp had contrived surreptitiously to ring the electric bell. In came a waiter. Nine whiskies, cried Sharp. "No, no," yelled Doremi, "I didn't order them. I don't want 'em. I won't have'em. But the waiter had gone, and presently returned with the drinks. Doremi, meanwhile, had got back to bed, and lay there cursing volubly. He refused to be comforted and refused to have a drink. So the ninth whisky was solemnly divided among the eight jokers. Again Sharp, touched the bell, and the waiter came. Nine whiskies cried Sharp, before Doremi could become articulate, and the waiter disappeared, followed by howls from Doremi, who sprang out of bed, and throwing a bearskin rug over his shoulders, rushed into the corridor, where he paced up and down calling Heaven and earth to witness the infamous treatment of which he was a victim.

He was so furious that the manager of the hotel came up to see what was the matter. Now, the manager of an American hotel is rather more autocratic than the Tsar of all the Russia's, and he took a short way with Doremi, eminent tenor though he was. You're drunk, he said, and either you go to bed quietly or you go right out of this hotel. Doremi protested but the manager was firm, and in a towering passion, Doremi sought his room. But he could not open the door, for on the manager's approach the jokers had fled, with the exception of Sharp and another, whom I shall call solfa. They had slipped into Doremi's room, and locked and bolted the door from within. There cried Doremi, I told you those fellows were at the bottom of all this. They are in my room. All right, said the manager; if that's so, guess I'll have'em mighty smart. So he sent for a man to break in the door.

Hearing this, Sharp and Solfa decided that it was time to make a move. Fortunately, Solfa's room happened to be next to Doremi's, and there was a connecting door between. But it was locked, and the key missing. However, there was a swing window over the door, and by dint of superhuman exertions Sharp and Solfa managed to scramble through it just as the door was broken open. Naturally, an empty nest—and a tempestuous scene between the manager and Doremi. "I tell you they have been in my room. They've got through there," shouted Doremi, pointing to the window. "We'll catch them yet." He rushed round to Solfa's room. But Sharp had long since slipped out and gone to his own quarters, and Solfa was in bed, and highly indignant at being aroused. Eventually, Doremi, after a severe lecture from the manager upon the evils of intoxicating drink, went to bed in a state bordering upon frenzy, and with eighteen whiskies debited to his account.

Mr. Angus Hamilton has good reason to appreciate the truth of the saying, It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. No doubt his latest work, Korea, would have been a success whenever published, for public interest has been aroused of late years in the Hermit Kingdom, as it is well called, and its pathetically quaint inhabitants—why doesn't Mr. Kiralfy bring them to Earl's Court?—but, published as it was almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the war it has achieved a success usually reserved for the mere novel. And deservedly so. As I have said elsewhere: It is a striking book; full of useful and first-hand information; impartial in tone; brimful of suggestion; in short, a book which is absolutely essential to everyone who wishes to know the realities of the gigantic struggle which at this moment is at once exciting and saddening the world. And the author of the very level-headed work that has evoked so many encomiums is a man of under thirty.

But into his six lustra Mr. Hamilton has crowded much experience of men and matters. First, a word as to his family. Of Scottish descent, as his name indicates, Mr. Hamilton belongs to the Hamiltons Pilverton Hill in Lanarkshire, of whom Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., is the present head. He is the only son of the late Captain Hamilton, a distinguished army officer who saw service on the West Coast of Africa with the 2nd West India Regiment, and from whom and other soldier ancestors no doubt Mr. Hamilton inherits his intense love of all things military. By his mothers second marriage Mr. Hamilton became stepson to Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero, and it is no secret that Mr. Pinero has been intensely gratified by his stepson's success. Before passing on mention, too, must be made of Mr. Hamilton's only sister, Miss Myra Hamilton herself a writer of no mean capacity, and well-known as the auther of many charming fairy tales, of which one very successful volume has already been published.

IF the revival of the game of bowls ever becomes an accomplished fact it will be entirely due to the efforts of Dr. W. G. Grace towards this consummation. Dr. Grace, who has for years taken a great individual interest in the game, is doing his best to bring back bowls to that popularity it enjoyed when England—a land of warm summers and level greens—awaited the Armada.

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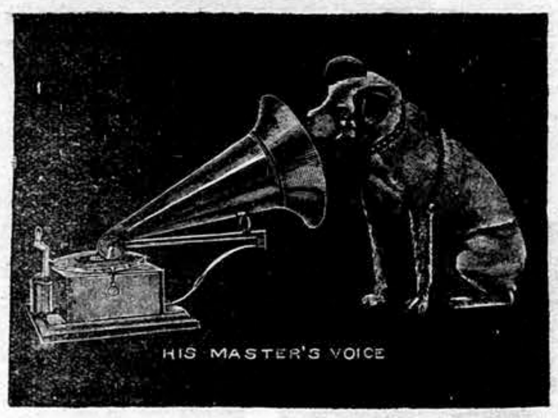

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

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FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, &c
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KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.

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TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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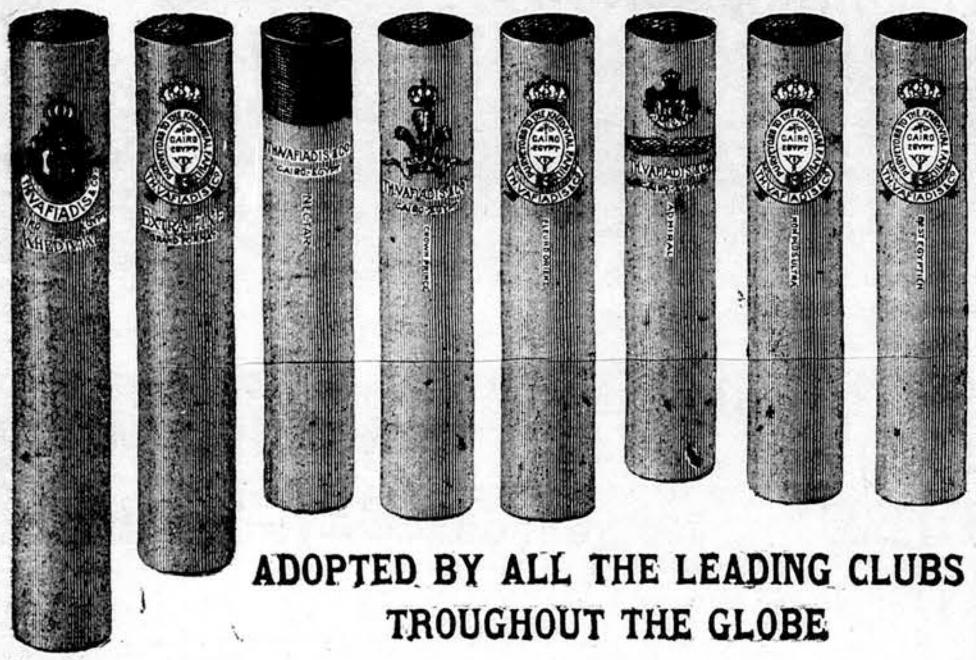

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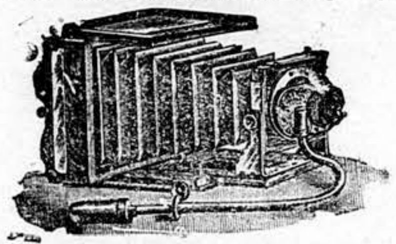

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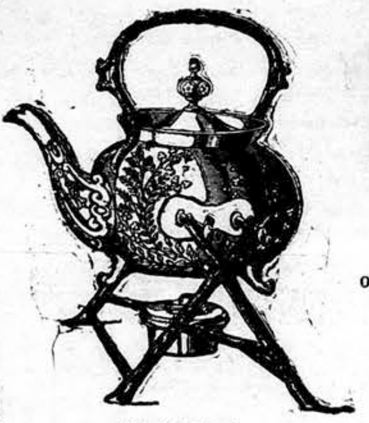
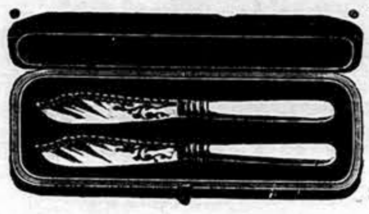
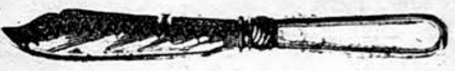


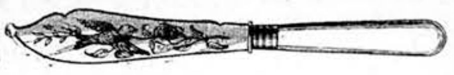
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



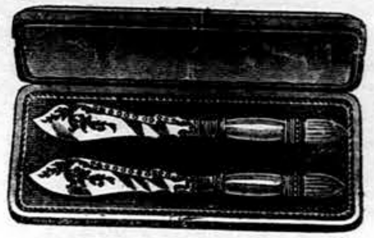
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



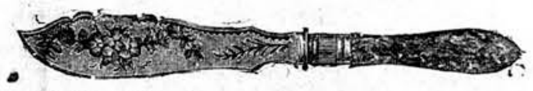
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



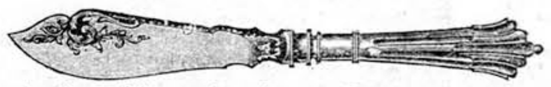
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



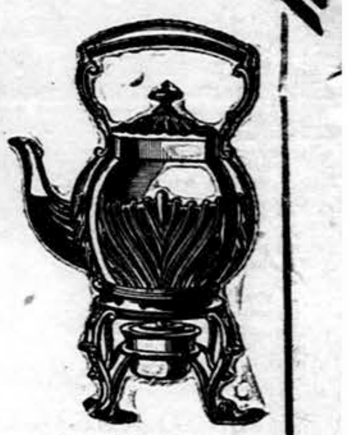
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



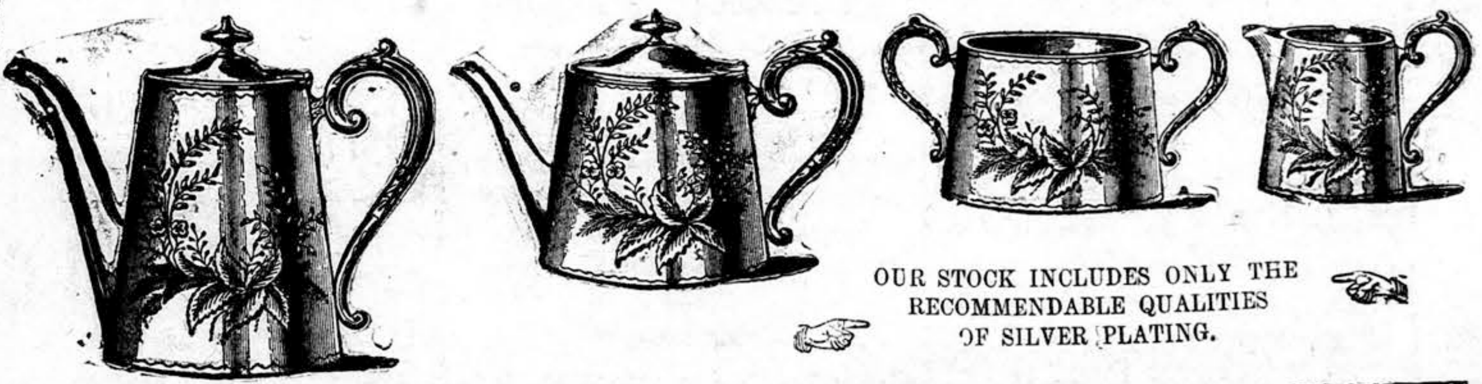
Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.



Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



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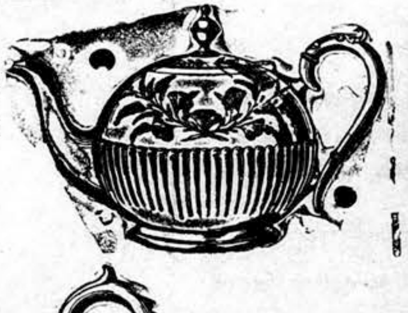
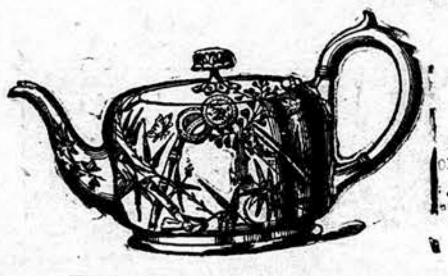


Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



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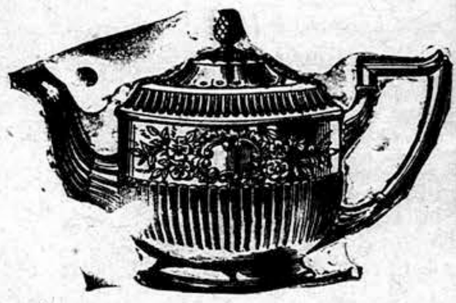
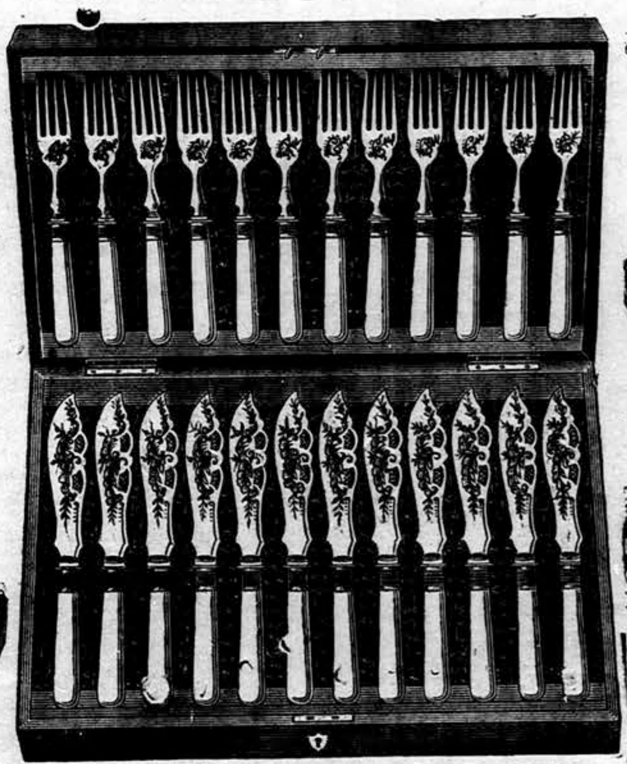
Best Silver Plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



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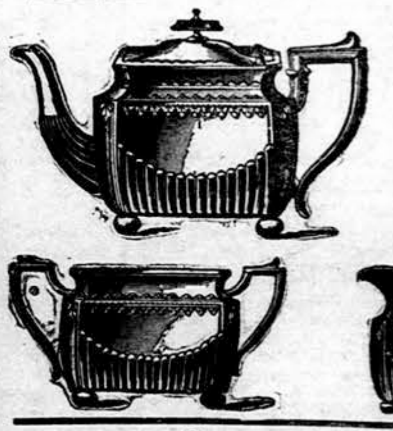
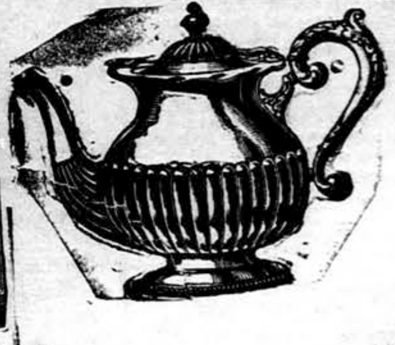


Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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